INSURANCE.
Indian merchants can give effect to this by helping Indian Insurance Companies.

The Bombay Chronicle

INSURANCE.
Indian Merchants' Chamber really means business.

FOUNDED BY SIR PHEROZSHAH M. MEHTA IN 1913. REGD. NO. B 1065.

VOL. XVII NO. 62--- BOMBAY TUESDAY MARCH 12 1929 ONE ANNA.

SHIPPING.

P. & O. British India.

(Incorporated in England.)

MAIL & PASSENGERS SERVICE

P. and O. SAILINGS to PLYMOUTH AND LONDON CALLING AT MARSEILLES.
(CALLING AT MALTA EVERY ALTERNATE WEEK).

Date:	Steamers.	Connecting at Aden with	Tons.
1929		All vessels will now sail direct from Bombay without transhipment at Aden.	
16 Mar	Rawalpindi @		16,619
23 „	Rajputana ..		16,568
30 „	Maloja x ..		20,837
6 Apr.	Ranchi ..		16,650
13 „	Ranpura ..		16,601
20 „	Rawalpindi ..		16,619
27 „	Naldera * ..		16,088
4 May	Viceroy of India ..		19,000
11 „	Mantua * ..		10,946
18 „	Kaisar-i-Hind.		11,518
25 „	Narkunda x..		16,572
1 June	Macedonia ..		11,000
8 „	Mores ..		10,954
15 „	Razmak ..		10,602
22 „	Mooltan ..		20,847
29 „	Rawalpindi ..		16,619
6 July	Rajputana ..		16,568
13 „	Mantua ..		10,946
20 „	Maloja ..		20,837
27 „	Kaisar-i-Hind.		11,518
3 Aug.	*Ranpura ..		10,601
10 „	Macedonia ..		11,120
17 „	Naldera ..		16,088
24 „	Razmak ..		10,602
31 „	Malwa* ..		11,007

All sailings are subject to alteration without notice.

All passengers are required to be in possession of passports.

@ To Marseilles only.

x Through steamers from Australia; have limited accommodation for passengers from India.

* Through steamers from China; have limited accommodation for passengers from India.

SPECIAL OFF SEASON RETURN TICKETS.

FIRST and SECOND Saloon Return Tickets at Special Reduced Rates will be issued for any Mail Steamer during the period commencing from Bombay with the sailing of the S. S. "MACEDONIA" on the 1st of June 1929 and terminating with the steamer due in Bombay on the 20th September 1929. The fares will be as follows:—

	1st Saloon.	2nd Saloon.
To London and back by Sea.	£105	£75
To London and back via Marseilles including P. & O. Special Train across France in both directions.	£120	£90
To Marseilles and back	£100	£72

The accommodation allotted will be the best available at time of application.

SINGLE BERTH CABINS.

There will be no extra charges for Single Berth Cabins between 1st June and 1st January.

BRITISH INDIA SAILINGS.
Bombay to Port Said and Plymouth.

Date about	Steamers	Tons.
[illegible] Mar.	Dumana * ..	8427
[illegible] Apl.	Domala * ..	8441

* On and after the 21st March, 1929, these two vessels will be one class ships. Fares as follows:—

		Single.	Return.
Bombay to Plymouth	A	£64	£112
	B	£60	£103
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]

SHIPPING

OSAKA SHOSEN KAISHA
O.S.K. LINE
REGULAR SERVICE TO JAPAN via SINGAPORE HONGKONG & SHANGHAI

Steamer.	Arrival.	Departure.
Honolulu Maru..	22nd Feb.	12th Mar.
Heimei Maru ..	6th Mar.	15th „
Sumatra Maru ..	11th „	9th „
Hiyeizan Maru ..	11th „	24th „
Hankow Maru ..	27th „	6th April
Heinan Maru ..	30th „	10th „
Shinnoh Maru ..	27th „	11th „
Indus Maru ..	10th April.	16th „

For Particulars apply to:—
Ch. MURASE, Manager.
Phone Nos. 22150 and 25473.
Telegrams: "SHOSEN."
Box No. 355.

INCOME-TAX & SUPER-TAX
Statutory Statements of Account prepared, Audit of Books or Firms UNDERTAKEN
B.L. THOSAR, PUBLIC ACCOUNTANT
436-437, Kalbadevi Road, BOMBAY.
Tel. No. 22297

P. & O. SAILINGS TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA, JAPAN AND AUSTRALIA.

Date About 1929.		
12th Mar.	Kidderpore ..	Straits China & Japan.
15th „	Mantua ..	Colombo Straits China & Japan
29th „	Narkunda ..	Colombo and Australia.
24th April	Delta ..	Colombo, Straits China & Japan
26th „	Mooltan ..	Colombo and Australia.
10th May.	Rajputana ..	Colombo, Straits China & Japan.
24th „	Maloja ..	Colombo and Australia,
7th June.	Ranpura ..	Colombo, Straits China & Japan.
21st „	Naldera ..	Colombo and Australia.

* Cargo only.

BRITISH INDIA SAILINGS TO AFRICA, KARACHI, PERSIAN GULF, TUTICORIN, COLOMBO, MADRAS, CALCUTTA & RANGOON.

1929		
13thMar.	Baroda ..	Buseh viaKarachi & Persian Gulf Ports.
13th „	Karagola ..	East & South Africa.
15th „	Vasna ..	Busreh via Karachi.
16th „	Chakla ..	Karachi via Porebunder, Dwarka & Cutch Mandvi.
18th „	Vita ..	Karachi via Porebunder Port Okha & Cutch Mandvi.
3rd April	Ellora ..	Mombassa

REDUCED FARES.

First Class return tickets to Mombasa available for three months are now issued by the East Africa Line of steamers. Return fare Rs. 500|- only; Apply for paticulars to the undersigned.

There will be sailings for Karachi on Mondays, Wednesdays, Thurs|Fridays, and Saturdays, every week. The departure of the Karachi|Gulf mail on Thursday or Friday is dependent upon the arrival of the inward English Mail.

Local passengers for Karachi can only proceed by Thurs|Friday sailings when accommodation is not required for passengers ex the P. & O. Mail Steamer or through passengers to Busreh.

Terms and Rates of Freights and Passage may be arranged with
MACKINNON MACKENZIE & CO.,
Ballard Road, Fort, Bombay.

BANKING.

Established THE 1895
Punjab National Bank, Limited.
Head Office:—47, The Mall, Lahore.
Authorised Capital..1 Crore. Issued and Subscribed Capital..50 Lacs.
Reserve Fund :—Rs. 15,75,000/- Paid up Capital :—Rs. 31,17,419.
Local Advisory Committee :—1. Raja Govind Lal (Chairman), 2. Sir Manmchandas Ramji, and 3. Lala Kishen Prasad.
American Bankers—Irving Trust Company, New York.
Branches :—Abohar, Allahabad, Ambala City, Ambala Cantt., Amritsar, Bombay, Calcutta, Cawnpore, Delhi, D. I. Khan, Ferozepore City, Gojra, Gujranwala, Hafizabad, Hoshiarpur, Hyderabad (Sindh), Jammu, Jaranwalla, Jhang Maghiana, Jhelum, Jullundur City, Karachi, Kasur, Lahore City, Ludhiana, Lyallpur, Meerut City, Moga, Montgomery, Multan City, Okara, Patiala, Peshawar City, Peshawar Cantt., Quetta, Rawalpindi, Sangla Hill, Sargodha, Sialkot City, Simla, and Srinagar (Kashmir.)
Banking Business of every kind transacted.
Sassoon House, Churchgate Street, Fort, Bombay.
S. DATTA, Manager.

SHIPPING

N.Y.K.
FOR SINGAPORE, CHINA AND JAPAN.

Steamers.	Tons.	Arrive.	Leave.
Tamba Maru ..	5845	2 Mar.	15 Mar.
Kamo Maru ..	8000	....	@20 „
*Seiyo Maru ..	6550	17 Mar.	29 „
Katori Maru ..	10000	....	3 April
*Akita Maru ..	3817	24 Mar.	7 „
*Ceylon Maru ..	4905	30 „	12 „
Atsuta Maru ..	8000	....	@17 „
Sado Maru ..	5898	4 Apr.	18 „
*Tottori Maru ..	5973	16 „	30 „
Kashima Maru ..	10000	....	@1 May
Yamagat Maru ..	3807	20 Aril	4 „

* Do not carry passengers.
@ From Colombo.
FOR MARSEILLES AND LONDON.

Steamers.	Tons.	Leave Colombo	Arrive Marseilles
Fushima Maru ..	11000	21 Mar.	7 April
Hakozaki Maru..	10000	4 Apr.	21 „
Hakusan Maru ..	10400	18 „	5 May

FROM ORIENT TO SAN FRANCISCO.

Steamers.	Tons.	From Hong-Kong.	From Kobe.
Tenyo Maru ..	22000	3 April	10 April
Korea Maru ..	20000	17 „	24 „

Other are Orient-Seattle, South American (East and West Coast) and Japan-Australia Services.
Reduced combined through fares.
Cheapest Round-the-World tour rates and other fares, full particulars of which are furnished on application to
NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA,
Canada Building, Hornby Road, Bombay.
'Phone No. 20279, 23738.
Telegrams:—"YUSEN".

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to perfect health can very easily be secured by going through
KAMSHASTRA
A book of 150 pages sent gratis and Post free.
Atank Nigrah Pharmacy.
Jamnagar, (Kathiawar.)

INSURANCE.

WESTERN INDIA
Life Insurance Co., Ltd.
SATARA CITY.
PRE-EMINENT among INDIAN COMPANIES at the age of 13, Fourth Valuation at the end of 1926.

UNSURPASSED BONUS!	
Bonus per W. Life Rs. 22-1|2	1000 p.a. End Rs. 18.

Strongest Reserves!!
(1) Life Assurance Fund. Rs. 10,64,993
(2) Total Undivided Reserve. Rs. 3,42,170.
RATIO of (2) to (1) 32 per cent.
NO OTHER COMPANY in INDIA can show EQUAL RESULTS.
For agency and other particulars please apply.

Bombay Widows' Pension Fund Ltd
ESTABLISHED 1876.
No. 23-25, Hummum Street, Fort, above Messrs. Warden & Co.
FUNDED CAPITAL RS. 2,78,200.
Investments in Government and Approved Securities only.
Perfect Economy in management. The supervision as to Rates, Mortality, Investigation and Valuation was entrusted to an experienced European Actuary.
The object is to make provisions for the widows of subscribers to a monthly pension from Rs. 5 to Rs. 50 without distinction of caste or creed. Rates of subscription are very moderate, 30 per cent. surrender value in case the wife pre-deceased Twelve months' grace if occupation is lost.
25 per cent. Commission to Canvassers on First 12 months' subscription.
For details apply for a Copy of Rules to:
GAJANAN SADANAND DESAI.
Secretary and Treasurer.

SAVE EYES
of all troubles, even Cataract, Glaucoma, Granular lids, etc., cured Without Knife, by our nature's remedy Cocoanut Brand "LOTUS HONEY"—genuine and purest in market. Ask for Cocoanut Brand only. Dram Rs. 2-8, 2 drams Rs. 4. Postage extra. For free particulars write to:
NEW FORMULA CO., Kandi, Bengal.
Agents: Kemp & Co., Charni Rd., Bombay.
J. Tirath & Co., Bunder Rd., Karachi.
Tele. Address:—"Ulcer" Kandi.

INSURANCE

THE
UNIVERSAL
FIRE & GENERAL
Insurance Company, Ltd.
(INCORPORATED IN INDIA)
FIRE, MARINE, MOTOR CAR
Workmen's Compensation
UNIVERSAL BUILDING,
Cawasji Patel Street, Fort, BOMBAY.
Managing Agents:—M. KANJI & CO.
RESPECTABLE AND INFLUENTIAL AGENTS WANTED FOR UNREPRESENTED DISTRICTS.

NATIONAL INSURANCE
COMPANY, LIMITED.
(ESTABLISHED 1906)
HEAD OFFICE:
9, Old Court House St., Calcutta
FUNDS EXCEED
Rs. 1,35,00,000
LIFE
POLICIES
LOW PREMIUMS
UNDOUBTED SECURITY
PROMPT CLAIMS SETTLEMENTS
WITH INTEREST FOR ANY UNUSUAL DELAY.
Write for rates and particulars of special schemes for
CHILDREN'S EDUCATION or MARRIAGE PROVISION.
Bombay Branch:—ALICE BUILDING, Hornby Road, BOMBAY.

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Subscribers who do not receive their copy of "The Chronicle" in time are requested kindly to furnish the following information to the Manager, Subscription Department:—

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Address .....

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Date of paper ..... Time of delivery .....

PUBLIC NOTICES.

GOVERNMENT ANNOUNCEMENTS, Legal and Public Notifications are published in these columns at the following rates:—

	Per Column. Inch per Insertion.
1st Insertion	Rs. 7-8-0
2nd Insertion	Rs. 5-0-0
3rd Insertion	Rs. 4-4-0
4th and Subsequent Insertions	Rs. 1-12-0

Mofussil advertisers are requested to send remittance in advance and state clearly, whether they wish to insert their advertisements in these columns or in the classified short advertisement columns.

TENDERS.

BOMBAY MUNICIPALITY

NOTICE.

SEPARATE SEALED TENDERS for the following two rights for a period of one year commencing from 1st April, 1929 to 31st March, 1930 will be received by the Municipal Commissioner for the City of Bombay upto 1 P.M. (B. T.) on TUESDAY, 19TH MARCH. 1929.

(1) Right of collection and receiving Fair Ground Rent and Feeding Fees in respect of animals brought within the limits of the Bandra Slaughter Houses or Fair Ground for sale or slaughter. This Tender must be accompanied by a deposit Rs. 5,000/- and the Tender enclosed in a sealed envelope must be endorsed "Tender for the right of collecting and receiving fees from the Bandra Slaughter Houses."

(2) Right of collecting and receiving fees for weighing fruits and vegetables and for placing or keeping fruits or vegetables on or at any part of the Municipal Scale Shed premises at the Arthur Crawford Market. This Tender must be accompanied by a deposit of Rs. 1,000/- and the tender enclosed in a sealed envelope must be endorsed "Tender for the right of collecting fees from scale Shed at the Arthur Crawford Market."

Both the tenders should be addressed to the Municipal Commissioner and delivered at the Office of the Chief Accountant, Municipal Offices, Opposite Bori Bunder, Hornby Road, Fort, not later than 1 P. M. (B. T.) on the abovequoted date.

The forms of tenders and particulars and conditions of the rights will be issued on payment of Rupee One for each right to any one desiring to tender for the rights by the undersigned who will on application give any further information that may be required.

By order of the Municipal Commissioner for the City of Bombay.

C. M. FLANDERS.
Superintendent of Markets and Slaughter Houses.

(Arthur Crawford Market Office)
Bombay, 11th March, 1929.

31934

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY.

TENDERS FOR THE BREAKING UP AND PURCHASE OF SCRAP TIMBER OF OLD VEHICLES.

THE AGENT, G. I. P. Railway, Victoria Terminus, Bombay, invites tenders for the breaking up of old wagons, carriages and brake-vans and purchase of scrap timber removed therefrom, from the Carriage and Wagon Shops, Matunga, and at Jhansi, for a period of 12 months commencing from 1st April, 1929.

2. The prescribed form of tender, giving particulars and the conditions on which the tenders will be received, can be obtained from the Railway's Controller of Stores at Parel, Bombay, on payment of Rs. 2 per copy, which amount will not be returned. Tenders must be submitted on the prescribed form and the envelopes enclosing them must be sealed and endorsed "Tender for the breaking up and purchase of scrap timber of old vehicles." Tenders not complying with these conditions will not be considered.

3. Tenders will be received at the Agent's Office upto 3 p.m. (S. T.) on WEDNESDAY, the 27th March, 1929.

D. S. BURN,
Agent, G. I. P. Railway.
1st March, 1929.

31874

PUBLIC NOTICES.

NOTICE.

AMRITSAR POWER HOUSE extension scheme owing to the preliminary arrangements tenders received not disposed off. Owing to considerable fall tenderers are hereby asked to send revised tenders to reach by 21st March, 1929. Some tenderers are sending revised tenders.

Chief Electrical Engineer,
Municipal Committee, Amritsar.
S. A. A.,

31923

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

CONSIGNEES OF CARGO per s.s. "SUMATRA MARU" are hereby informed of the steamer's arrival on the 11th March, from Japan, Hongkong, Singapire, and Colombo and are requested to send their Bills of Lading to this office for countersignature without delay. No survey will be held on cargo damaged or in doubtful condition unless a written application is received by the undersigned within seven days after the date of discharge. No survey will be held on cargo in single gunny. Messrs. Ericson & Richards, the Marine Surveyors, will be attending Docks every morning to survey damages. Cargo removed from the Landing Shed or warehoused is not entitled to survey. The Bills for claims are to be sent to this office within one month from the date of Steamer's arrival otherwise they will not be entertained.

MANAGER,
Osaka Shosen Kaisha.

LEGAL NOTICES.

NOTICE

OUR client Mr. GIGABHAI alias GORDHANDAS DAMODARDAS has recently come to learn that some persons represent that they carry on business in partnership with him or that they are in his service and thus wrongfully take advantage of our client's name. The Public are therefore hereby informed that our client does not carry on any business at present either in partnership with any person or on his own account and he has not engaged any person in his service. The Public are warned against dealing with such persons in our client's name and on our client's account and if any person will do so, he will do so on his own account and at his risk.

Dated this 11th day of March, 1929.
AMIN & DESAI
Attorneys for Gigabhai alias Gordhandas Damodardas.
31933

HIGH COURT OF BOMBAY.

—:o:—

INSOLVENCY. NO. 214 OF 1929.

Re. YUSUF MUSA, of Bombay, Mahomedan Inhabitant, carrying on business as Cap Merchant in the names, styles and firms of Fusuf Musa & Sons and Angora Cap Mart and Bombay Cap Stores at Bhendy Bazar outside the Fort of Bombay. An Adjudged Insolvent.

Ex parte: Messrs SETH BROS, a firm & DAHOOD HASKEL SOPHER. Petitioning Creditors.

Whereas the abovenamed YUSUF MUSA has been this day duly adjudged to have committed act of Insolvency under section IX of the Presidency Towns Insolvency Act, 1909 (III of 1909). It is ordered that all the estate and effects of the said Insolvent do vest in the Official Assignee of this Honourable Court, and it is further ordered that the said Insolvent do, immediately after the service of the order of adjudication upon him, attend the Office of the said Official Assigne.

Dated this 11th day of March 1929.
K. A. BHOJWANI
Chief Clerk.
31908

HIGH COURT.

O. O. C. J.

SUIT NO. 501 of 1918.

PANDHARINATH DADABHAI DHUME ..... Plaintiff
vs.
NIZAMUDDIN GULAMALLY & others ..... Defendants

To
NIZAMUDDIN GULAMALLY
1st Defendant abovenamed.

Sir,

TAKE NOTICE that the Plaintiff will apply before the Hon'ble Mr. Justice Rangnekar on the 18th March, 1929, at 11-15 a.m. for a personal decree against you for Rs. 2,664-6-3 with further interest and costs being the balance of the amount due under the consent decree, dated 30th July, 1928.

Yours truly,
SMETHAM BYRNE & LAMBERT,
Plaintiff's Attorneys.

LEGAL NOTICES.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

ORDINARY ORIGINAL CIVIL JURISDICTION.

Suit No. 328 of 1929 (O. S.).

(1) BHAIDAS NANALAL, (2) PURSHOTTAMDAS HARKISONDAS, (3) HIRALAL MANEKLAL, (4) JAGMOHANDAS VARAJDAS, and (5) BHAIDAS MANEKLAL, the 1st, 2nd, 4th and 5th of Bombay, Hindu, Inhabitants, residing at Kandawady, Bhatwady, Bhuleshwar, and Bhuleshwar respectively, without the Fort of Bombay, and the 3rd of Cambay, Hindu Inhabitant, at present residing at Lunavada, Trustees of the last Will and Testament of Navnitlal Harkisondas, deceased ..... Plaintiffs.

vs.

(1) THE ADVOCATE-GENERAL OF BOMBAY, having his Office in the High Court Building, within the Fort of Bombay, (2) RANGILDAS NABHERAM, and (3) MOHANLAL PARBHUDAS VAIDYA, both of Surat, Modh Bania Hindu Inhabitants, residing respectively at Soni Falia and Havadia Chakla, Surat, on behalf of themselves and other members of the six sections of the Modh Bania community ..... Defendants.

To,

The Members of the 6 sections of the Modh Bania (Hindu) Community.

PURSUANT to the Order made by the Honourable Mr. Justice Rangnekar on the 27th day of February, 1929, notice is hereby given under Order 1, Rule 8 of the Code of Civil Procedure that this suit has been filed and an Originating Summons has been taken out in this Honourable Court by the abovenamed Plaintiffs against the Advocate-General of Bombay, and the 2nd and 3rd Defendants abovenamed on behalf of themselves and all other members of the six sections of the Modh Bania Hindu Community for the determination of the following questions:—

1. Whether the trust fund mentioned in the plaint should be applied cy-pres?
2. Whether a Scheme should be framed for such purpose.
3. What provision should be made for the costs of the plaintiffs?

and that the hearing and final disposal of this suit and the originating Summons has been fixed for the 26th day of March 1929.

Any member of the Six sections of the Modh Bania (Hindu) Community may apply to this Court to be made a party defendant.

Dated this 8th day of March, 1929.

Seal of the High Court at Bombay.

(Sd.) R. B. PATEL
Prothonotary.

(Sd.) E. J. DAVAR

The 8th day of March, 1929.

Messrs JAGMOHANDAS GORDHANDAS & FOZDAR.
Plaintiffs' Attorneys.
31,925.

NEW INDIA
ASSURANCE Co., Ltd.

Capital Authorised	Rs.	6,00,00,000
„ Subscribed	„	3,50,05,275
„ Paid-up	„	71,21,055
TOTAL FUNDS	„	1,27,80,240

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Personal Accident, All Risks (Jewellery) Etc., Etc.

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Esplanade Road,
General Manager R. J. DUFF

Cook EASY

Fully illustrated Catalogue FREE.

Annapurna Cooker Co.,
Bg. Basavangudi, Bangalore.
Sole Agents:
Girgaum Back Road.

PUBLIC NOTICES.

A copy of this Prospectus has been filed with the Registrar of Companies, Bombay.

The subscription list will be OPENED on TUESDAY, the 12th day of March, 1929, and will CLOSE on MONDAY, the 18th day of March, 1929.

THE RAGHUVANSHI MILLS, LIMITED.

Incorporated under the Indian Companies Act VII of 1913 and amending Acts.

Authorised Capital of Rs. 10,00,000 divided into 10,000 shares of Rs. **100** each.

All the aforesaid 10,000 shares are to be issued, payable as follows:—

Rs. 50 per share **on application; Rs. 50** per share **on allotment.**

The Directors, Agents, and their friends have promised to take up 5,000 shares, which will be allotted in full, leaving a balance of 5,000 shares which are now offered to the public for subscription, and are so offered in order to comply with the requirements of the Native Share and Stock Brokers' Association of Bombay.

DIRECTORS.

1. KHIMJI NAGJI KOTHARI, Esquire (*Ex-officio*), (of Purshotam Mathuradas & Co., Ltd.) 80, Kazi Syed Street, Bombay, Merchant.
2. MAGANLAL PURBHUDAS, Esquire (*Ex-officio*), (of the Agents' firm, The Presidency Mills Co. Ltd.) Alexandra Road, Gamdevi, Bombay, Merchant.
3. RANCHHODDAS JETHABHAI, Esquire, (of Ranchhoddas Jeram & Sons), Bhat Bazar, Bombay.
4. MOTILAL KANJI, Esquire, Bhuleshwar, Bombay, Merchant.
5. SHOORJI VALLABHDAS, Esquire, Cutch Castle, Sandhurst Bridge, Bombay, Merchant.

AGENTS,
Messrs. RANCHHODDAS KHIMJI & COMPANY.

BANKERS.
The NATIONAL BANK OF INDIA, Ltd.

AUDITORS.
Messrs. S. B. BILLIMORIA & Co.,
Public Accountants,
113, Esplanade Road, Bombay.

SOLICITORS.
Messrs. DAPHTARY, FERREIRA & DIVAN,
13-19, Medows Street, Fort, Bombay.

REGISTERED OFFICE.
11-12, HAINES ROAD, BOMBAY.
(*Mill premises of the Company*)

PROSPECTUS.

This Company has been formed with the principal object of carrynig on the business of cotton spinners and dealers in yarn, and for that purpose to acquire the Cotton Spinning Mill belonging to The Kilachand Mills, Limited (in voluntary liquidation), consisting firstly of leasehold land admeasuring about 40,035 square yards, secondly of Foras freehold new salt batty land admeasuring about 4,550 square yards, and thirdly of The Bombay Improvement Trust leasehold land admeasuring about 779 square yards, together with the mill and other buildings standing thereon, and the machinery and plant pertaining thereto, comprising about 43,846 spindles, a very large proportion whereof has been installed since 1915, and which mill has been agreed to be purchased from the Liquidators of the said Company by Mr. Khimji Nagji Kothari on behalf of the Syndicate constituted of himself, Mr. Maganlal Purbhudas and Ranchhoddas Jethabhai at the price of Rs. 7,71,000, and is to be taken over by the Company from the said Syndicate at the price at which and on the terms and conditions on which the same has been purchased by the said Khimji Nagji Kothari, and will be paid for in cash out of the proceeds of the present issue.

The firstly mentioned leasehold land is held under a lease for a term of 99 years commencing from 15th June, 1889, at a monthly rent of Rs. 303, and containing a covenant for renewal for a further term of 99 years at the same monthly rent and subject to the same covenants including the covenant for renewal. The thirdly mentioned Bombay Improvement Trust Leasehold land is held for a term of 99 years commencing from 10th May, 1921, at a quarterly rent of Rs. 234, and in respect of which the lease is to be executed by The Bombay Improvement Trust direct in favour of the Company.

The Company's Mill will be worked by electric power to be supplied by The Andhra Valley Power Supply Company, Limited, under the terms of the Agreement relating thereto entered into between the said Company and The Kilachand Mills, Limited, for a period of 10 years commencing from 4th May, 1923, and the electric installation and equipment will be supervised and maintained by the said Power Company under the terms of another Agreement entered into by the said Company with The Kilachand Mills, Limited, running concurrently with the first mentioned Agreement, and both which Agreements are to be assigned for the remaining portion of the said period by the said Power Company to the Company.

No payment has been or is to be made to the Said Khimji Nagji Kothari or the Syndicate as the promoters of the Company in relation to the promotion and formation of the Company, or the purchase of the said mill, except that the sum of Rs. 1,00,000 paid by the said Khimji Nagji Kothari as earnest and in part payment of the purchase price, and any other sum or sums which may be paid by him or the Syndicate in or towards further payment of the purchase price, as also the costs, charges and expenses of and incidental to the said purchase and the completion thereof, and the preliminary expenses in relation to the promotion, formation, registration, and establishment of the Company, incurred or to be incurred and payable by him or the Syndicate, and the moneys expended or payable by him or the Syndicate for equipping the said mill and for having the same in a fit and proper condition so as to start the working thereof are all to be repaid to the said Khimji Nagji on behalf of the said Syndicate with interest thereon at 6 per cent. per annum.

The minimum subscription on which the Directors may proceed to allotment is 5,000 shares, and no shares are issued or agreed to be issued otherwise than in cash.

The preliminary expenses are estimated not to exceed to Rs. 25,000, and the same are payable by the Company.

The firm of Messrs. Ranchhoddas Khimji and Company constituted of the said Khimji Nagji Kothari, Maganlal Parbhudas and Ranchhoddas Jethabhai are to be appointed and will act as the Agents of the Company, and any two members of the said firm nominated in writing shall be Directors 'Ex-officio' of the Company.

The Articles of Association provide that the qualification of every Director other than the Directors 'Ex-officio' shall be the holding of shares in the Company of the nominal value of Rs. 5,000 at least registered in his name, and that the remuneration of every Director, inclusive of the Directors 'Ex-officio', is to be such amount as may be fixed by the Directors not exceeding Rs. 50 for each meeting of the Board attended by him, as also such further remuneration (if any) as the Company in General Meeting may from time to time determine, and that a Director not a 'bona fide' resident of Bombay may receive such extra compensation or travelling expenses as may be allowed by the Directors, and that a Director going or residing out of Bombay on the Company's business or otherwise performing extra services may be paid such special remuneration as may be arranged with him by the Directors.

The following are the material contracts:—

(a) An Agreement entered into with the Liquidators of The Kilachand Mills, Ltd., (in voluntary liquidation) by the said Khimji Nagji Kothari for the purchase of the cotton spinning mill of the said Company in terms of his letter of offer dated the 20th day of December, 1928, addressed to the said Liquidators and accepted by the said Liquidators by their attorneys' letter dated the 26th January, 1929.

(b) An Agreement to be entered into between the said Khimji Nagji Kothari, Maganlal Purbhudas and Ranchhoddas Jethabhai, the members constituting the said Syndicate and the Company, for the sale of the said mill to the Company in terms of the draft thereof referred to in Article 4 of the Articles of Association of the Company.

(c) An Agreement to be entered into between the Company of he one part and the said firm of Messrs. Ranchhoddas Khimji and Co., of the other part, appointing the said firm as the Agents of the Company in terms of the draft thereof referred to in Article 4 of the Articles of Association of the Company.

Mr. Khimji Nagji Kothari, Mr. Maganlal Purbhudas and Mr. Ranchhoddas Jethabhai, who are the promoters and among the Directors of the Company are interested as members of the Syndicate on whose behalf the said mill belonging to The Kilachand Mills, Ltd., has been agreed to be purchased from the Liquidators of the said Company by the said Khimji Nagji Kothari and is to be acquired and taken over from the said Syndicate by the Company as hereinabove stated. They are also interested as constituting the said firm of Messrs. Ranchhoddas Khimji and Co., who are to be appointed the Agents of the Company as hereinabove stated.

The right of voting at General Meetings is one vote for every share.

Copies of the Memorandum and Articles of Association and of the Agreements referred to in this Prospectus may be inspected during business hours at the office of the Solicitors of the Company Messrs. Daphtary, Ferreira and Divan at any time before the subscription list is closed.

Applications for shares should be forwarded to Messrs. Ranchhoddas Khimji and Co., the Agents of the Company, at the Registered Office of the Company aforesaid, together with a remittance for the amount of deposit payable on application.

Where no allotment is made, the application money deposit will be returned in full, and where the number of shares allotted is less than the number applied for, the balance of the deposit will be applied towards the remaining amount payable on allotment.

Failure to pay the balance due on shares allotted will render previous payments liable to forfeiture.

The Share Certificates relating to this issue will be delivered when ready, which will not be later than six months from allotment.

A copy of the Company's Memorandum of Association is printed below the Prospectus and forms part of it.

Forms of Application can be obtained of Messrs. Ranchhoddas Khimji and Company, at the Registered office of the Company aforesaid, or at the office of Messrs. Daphtary, Ferreira and Divan, Solicitors of the Company.

It is intended to apply for a settlement and quotation of the Stock Exchange of The Native Share and Stock Brokers' Association of Bombay for the shares forming this issue.

Dated this 11th day of March, 1929.

SHOORJI VALLABHDASS,
KHIMJI NAGJI KOTHARI,
RANCHHODDAS JETHABHAI,
MAGANLAL PARBHUDAS,
MOTILAL KANJI.

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Fill up your WANTS here on payment of

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AND

ONE ANNA

For each additional word.

Terms:—CASH with order.

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The full name and address of the advertiser is required, not necessarily for publication.

Advertisers who do not wish their names and addresses published will be given a Box number. The words "Apply Box No.——Advertisement Department, "Bombay Chronicle," to be paid for.

Answers to Advertisements should be addressed as follows:—Box Number——Advertisement Department, "Bombay Chronicle," Office Bombay.

Unclaimed replies to advertisements are destroyed after one month.

SITUATIONS VACANT.

WANTED—A SHORTHAND TYPIST with a fair knowledge of English for an Office in Bombay. Apply stating salary required, qualifications, experience, etc. C/o., Box No 2256 Advt. Dept. "Bombay Chronicle."
A 31932

WELFARE SUPERINTENDENT—Required immediately the services of a Welfare Superintendent for our factory at Ambernath. Only applicants with previous authenticated experience of welfare work will be considerd. Applications with full references and particulars as to salary required should be addressed as under marked, "WELFARE SUPERINTENDENT:- THE WESTERN INDIA MATCH CO. LD., Post Box No. 254, Bombay.
A 1498

WANTED—Two GRADUATES—one Science knowing and the other Persian knowing for K. D. Vaghani High School, Jodiya (Jamnagar) on Salaries of Rs. 70/- and Rs. 60/- p.m. respectively to start with. Rise according to satisfactory work and period of service. Apply with testimonials to B. M. DOSHI, EDUCATIONAL INSPECTOR, Nawanagar State, JAMNAGAR.
A 31912

WANTED:—AGENTS for the Sale of either or both the Daily and Illustrated Sunday editions of "Bombay Chronicle" at (1) Mahableshwar (2) Mhow, (3) Virangaum (4) Meshana, (5) Vankaner, (6) Rajkot Jn. (7) Jctalsats Jn. (8) Porbunder, (9) Wadhwan City (10) Cutch Mandvi, (11) Gadag, (12) Khamgaon, (13) Dhoraji, (14) Bantwa and (15) Hathras, Write for full particulars and terms of Agency to the MANAGER, "Bombay Chronicle" P. O. Box No 322, Fort, Bombay.
A

TRADE ANNOUNCEMENTS.

KHADAR—DON'T BE DISAPPOINTED—We can supply hand woven Khadar, Dhoties and Saries at reasonable rates. Apply at once to:—Messrs KISHEN SINGH MAN SINGH, Cloth Merchants, Amritsar. Telegrams:—FORWARD
T 31922

DEALING in everything on BROKERAGE principle on moderate commission and up-to-date work. Give trial orders and satisfy yourself. THE ROYAL TRADING CO. Post Box 3537 Bombay.
T 31576

LOANS.

13000 CASH LOANS granted without interest for 10 years. Concession enlistment going on for distributing Loans of Rs. 3,000/- on 30th April, 1929; Agents wanted. For rules and list of loans granted apply to:—THE BANKING AND INDUSTRIAL SYNDICATE, LTD. Bombay 2.
L 31740

FOR SALE.

FOR SALE—WOOLLEN CARPET CUTTINGS. Please communicate with Messrs K B. SHAIKH GULAM HUSSUN & CO., Carpet Manufacturers Amritsar (PUNJAB).
T 1496

AUCTION SALE

Messrs. BENNETT & CO.

AUCTION SALE OF 1 BALE AFRICAN COTTON (DAMAGED BY FIRE).

Messrs. BENNETT & CO., will on SATURDAY, the 16th instant at 5-30 P.M. (S. T.) sell by Public Auction at their rooms on account of the concerned:—

1 Full pressed bale African Cotton "A. R. quality (demaged by fire).

AUCTION SALE OF VERY VALUABLE LANDED PROPERTY AT ARAB LANE, GRANT ROAD.

Under instructions from N. H. Moos, Esqr., Receiver appointed in Suits Nos. 139 of 1927, 222 of 1928 and 224 of 1928 re: Estate of late Mr. Mishari Messrs. Bennett & Co., will on Wednesday, the 27th instant at 5 p.m. (S. T.) sell by Public Auction on the premises:—

All that piece of free-hold land with the messuage, tenement or dwelling house standing thereon situate on the Eastern side of a passage leading to Grant Road, admeasuring about 3122 sq. yards, bearing Collector's Old No. 545, New No. 14085, Old Survey No. 21, New Survey No. 6950 Cadastral Survey No. 201 of Tardeo and Byculla Division and assessed by the Municipality under D. Ward No. 419394, Street Nos. 13-15 and bounded on the East partly by the Salt batty ground of Cursetji Jamshedji Saklatwalla and partly by vacant ground of Bohra Moosaji on the West by a passage leading to Grant Road, on the North by the vacant ground belonging to Hormusji Dorabji and on the South by the property of Bohra Ebrahim Abdul Karim.

For further particulars and conditions of sale apply to Messrs. Bhaishanker, Kanga and Girdharlal, Attorney for the Receiver or to the undersigned.

AUCTION SALE OF SOLID, MADE-TO-ORDER HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, ETC.

On SUNDAY, the 17th instant at 10-30 A.M. (S. T.) Messrs. BENNETT & CO., are instructed to sell by Public Auction at "Cumballa House" next to Kemp & Co., and opposite to Adenwalla's Bungalow, Cumballa Hill, very valuable and handsome household furniture, rich glass, crockery and platedware, dining table, sideboards, chairs, dumbwaiters, gramophone, book-cases, chesterfield sofas and chairs, cabinets, single and double bedsteads, mirror almyrahs, dressing tables, cup-boards, teapoys, ice-chests etc. etc.,

The property of a European Gentleman. Catalogues will be published and the property on view 3 days before the sale.

AUCTION SALE OF MARKET RIGHTS ETC.

By order of the Municipal Commissioner for the City of Bombay, Messrs. BENNETT & CO., will on TUESDAY, the 19th instant at 8-30 A. M. (B. T.) sell by public auction at Arthur Crawford Market the right to collect fees for selling dry and fresh fish etc. from the retail vendors sitting outside or inside at the unnumbered places at Markets and Bazars in Bombay such as Fort Market, Colaba Fish Market, Mazagon Peddar Fish Market, Kamatipura Market, Chowpatty Fish Market, Parel Ferguson Road Fish Market Parbhadevi Road Market, Elphinstone Road Market and Dadar Market Besides the right of collecting fees from the petty venders sitting at Vegetable Markets at Ferguson Road, Parbhadevi Road, Elphinstone Road, Masjid Bunder, Gilder Tank and Dadar.

For further particulars and conditions of Sale apply at the office of the Superintendent of Markets or to the undersigned.

The Municipal Commissioner does not bind himself to accept the highest or any offer.

BENNETT & Co.,

Awarded
Gold Medals
in 1912.
Mohanlal & Co.
JEWELLERS.
Telephone No. 21795.
Ghia Mansion,
Shaik Memon St. BOMBAY.

AMUSEMENTS.

EMPIRE THEATRE
At 6-30 and 9-45 p.m.
WHAT PRICE GLORY
WITH
EDMUND LOWE, DOLORES DEL RIO, VICTOR McLAGLEN.
WILLIAM FOX SUPER MASTERPIECE,
Here is a drama of two men whose passions are aroused to such a pitch over a slip of a girl that they get cards to see which one will live—and love—and which will die!

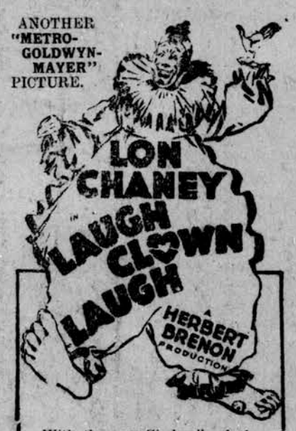
EXCELSIOR THEATRE
THE HOME OF TALKIES AND SYNCHRONIZED PICTURES.
6-30 and 10 p. m.
THE SMASHING COMEDY SUCCESS
80% Dramatic and Comedy Dialogues.
20% Synchronized Sound Effects.
GIVE AND TAKE
Universal's Special Production
featuring
GEORGE SIDNEY
of Cohen and Kelly's Fame and
JEAN HERSHOLT.
SEE AND HEAR
80% Dramatic and Comedy Dialogue.
20% Sounds, Effects and Synchronized Music.

ROYAL OPERA HOUSE
TO-DAY at 6 & 9-30 p. m.
SANTORO'S
World Famous
ITALIAN MARIONETTES
Assisted by the
ITALIAN OPERATIC SINGERS
Admission Including Tax
Rs. 4-8, Rs. 3-6, Rs. 2-4, Rs. 1-2
Matinee Prices Rs. 4-8, 3-6, 2-4, As. 9

MADAN THEATRES LD.
Present at
ROYAL OPERA HOUSE
WEDNESDAY at 5-30 p.m.
MUMTAZ BEGUM
In a Popular Song Recital
At Popular Prices
Admission Rs. 5-12, Rs. 4-8, Rs. 3-6, Rs. 2-4, Re. 1-2.
BOOKING AT THE THEATRE.

CINEMA MAJESTIC
PRESENTS
TO-DAY and during THE WEEK
IMPERIAL FILM Co.'s
Latest Masterpiece
THE
PUNJAB MAIL
Written and Directed by
R. S. CHOWDHARY,
and Starring
SULOCHANA
Supported by
JAL MERCHANT, Miss JILLOO, Miss GOHAR, Mr. J. KAISAR, P. J. GIDWANI, &c.
4 SHOWS DAILY:— 5, 7, 9 & 11 p.m.
Extra Shows on Bank Holidays at 3 p.m.

AMUSEMENTS.

THE CAPITOL
TO-DAY AT 6-15 and 10 P.M.
ANOTHER "METRO-GOLDWYN-MAYER" PICTURE.


With the new Cinderella of the screen
Loretta Young the great Belasco Stage play—now a marvellous picture never will you forget
LON CHANEY
as the clown who finds love for one fleeting moment and then loses it hiding his heartbreak behind a painted smile.
Matinee on IDD Day at 4 p.m.
A Metro-Goldwyn-Mayer PICTURE

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SWAMI VIVEKANANDA. 7th (New) Edition.
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COTTON MARKET FLUCTUATIONS
AND
DOCUMENT of DESTINY
TO KNOW THE FUTURE RESULT, purchase PROFESSOR SHAH'S SPECIAL COTTON FORECAST, charge only Rs 125/-. Weekly Cotton forecast charge only Rs. 10/-. Monthly Cotton forecast charge only Rs. 30/-.
WHOLE LIFE HISTORY is predict by examining PALM.
Special accommodation for Ladies.
(KALBADEVI ROAD,) Opp. Grain & Seeds Brokers Association (Alshi's Patia) on 2nd Floor BOMBAY No. 2.
N. B.—Life Member's charge Rs. 500 only once—Life Member is entitled to g all forecasts free of charge for whole life time.

AMERICAN COTTON MARKET.

Hornby Hemelryk:—"America reports cloth sales exceeding production."

"Spinners takings so far this season are 10,946,000."

Reiss Bros.—"Market very steady and speculation is position to convey prices higher."

From New York:—"Active speculative and trade buying, goods sales large, fertilizer sales small, meeting resistance but likely to go higher. Securities irregular."

Messrs. Drennan and Co. have received the following cables from their Liverpool friends:—

Hornby Hemelryk and Co.:—

"New York cables:—Speculation reviving consequesce short supplied and delay new crop preparations."

"Stubles and Grindred.

"Advance brought large liquidation, but this well absorbed; may have some reaction but expect higher later;; crop news rather better; Trade brisker."

Messrs. Thomas Smith and Co. have received the following cables from their Liverpool friends:—

8th inst. 11-20 a.m.:—

"Opinion from America continues bullish."

9th inst. 8-20 p.m.:—"Reported break Levee Arkansas, contracts scarce."

10th inst. 1-10 a.m.:—"Heavy sales realising profit. We may have setback temporarily but think tendency of market upward in long run."

Messrs. Langley and Co. have received the following cable from Liverpool Agents:—

Market in hands American speculators who may force price higher as many factors in their favour. American trade very good. Cloth sales exceed production 16 per cent. Reports breaks levees Arkansas. Continued decrease fertiliser sales. We consider market dangerous. While afraid go short would recommend taking profits. Weather better Eastern belt.

Messrs. Patel Bros. have received the following cables from New York:—

8th March:—July highest 20.90 (2-59 p.m.), lowest 20.62 (11-00 a.m.). New York market advanced on short covering and speculative buying.

9th March:—

July highest 20.95 (10-56 a.m., lowest 20 77 (10-23 a.m.). Speculative and trade buying absorbing liquidation.

Messrs. Patel Bros. have received the following cables from Liverpool dated 8th March:—

(1) "Greenville Mills:—Considerable business done, prices good to poor, somewhat better feeling generally."

(2) While we advise taking profits at least part at present level, market in strong position still, and would advance on increased speculation of which there are signs in United States, also possible bad start of crop, would not be short. Advise buying on any good break.

(3) Masters Spinners Federation decided ballot Spinners American for working 35 hours against present 48. Think adoption very unlikely.

9th March:—

(1) Cold drizzling rains in the Central belt. Entire belt cloudy. Very unfavourable. Mississippi River rising steadily.

(2) Considerable realising at present level.

(3) "Textile Merchants Report" for February. Production 292,873,000 yards. Sales 116.3 per cent, deliveries 105.5 per cent. of production: unfilled orders 7.2 per cent iscrease. Stocks 4.2 per cent. decrease.

"New York cables:"—Volume business past week textiles bigger than any week since November. Prices improved showing advancing tenhency. Cotton market has excellent tone. Speculation broadening.

PRIVATE CABLES.

Messrs Newall & Clayton have received the following cable from Liverpool Head Office this morning:—

"American speculation forcing advance. Looks as if prices must reach level which will attract short selling."

AMERICAN COTTON FIGURES.

F. P. Bales	1928-29	1927-28
Receipts to date 9-3-29	8334000	7211000
Receipts Yesterday 9-3-29	15000	12000
Exports to date 9-3-29	6407000	5444000
Stock at Ports 8-3-29	1889000	1961000
Stocks Interior Towns 8-3-29	849000	941000
Stock Liverpool 8-3-29	1111000	775000
Visible Supply 8-3-29	4868000	4902000
Quantity in Sight 8-3-29	13553000	11931000

READY COTTON SALES.

Bombay, March. 11.

100 A Damodar Shirpur 297
100 H. Nenshi & Co. Akola 317
100 Oshman Suleman Nandgaon 277
200 Volkart Bros Khandesh 285
200 Don Mill Bengal 275
100 Nisso & Co Wun 341
100 Japan T & Co Harsud 289
100 Do Nandurbar 288
100 Do Jalna 296
100 Toyomankwa Dhamangaon 303
100 E. Spinner & Co. Nandgaon 260
100 Forbes & Co Sindhkheda 304
100 Bruel & Co Karanja 313
100 Do Khamjaon 313
100 Langli & Co Bahadarpur 389
100 Curembhai Bengal 275
100 G. V. Lanke & Co Bengal 272

BOMBAY COTTON MARKET.

Bombay, March 11.

The local forward market opened better than expectation at Rs. 375/8 for Broach A/M. delivery and improved to Rs. 376/4 on buying by Bazar operators. At the advance Commission Houses sold and prices not only wiped off the improvement but prices declined to Rs. 374/. At this level the market showed some resistence and recovered to Rs. 374/12. Liverpool opening advices were quiet. The market ruled quiet and after declining to Rs. 373/8 closed at 5-30 as under:—

Broach A/M.	374/
Broach J/A.	339/12
Oomra March	341/8
Oomra May	336/8
Bengal March	274
Bengal May	282/8

"Opinion from America continues bullish."

MESSRS. BRUCL & CO ON COTTON

Since Friday the advance in America has continued and there is no denying the fact that a feeling of intense bullishness prevails so far as the American markets are concerned, or that the local position is a good deal brighter as a result of the improved demand, but the position of our market is statistically nothing like so strong as the Home markets and with plenty of Cotton available on the spot and a good deal more yet to come from up-country, we think that it behoves Holders to meet the existing demand generously.

SAMPIN QUOTATIONS.

Bombay, March. 11.

Mar	241.40	+0.80
June	237.80	+0.40
Sept.	230.10	+0.60

HOLIDAY IN COTTON.

The Cotton market will remain Closed on Wednesday the 13th inst on account of "Ramzan Id"

COTTON DOUBLE OPTIOO.

Bombay, March. 11.

Broach A. M.	9	8	0
Broach J. A.	26	0	0

The rights on Double Options, Single option to "Call" and Single option" to put on Broach A./M. delivery is to be exercised on Thursday the 28th inst.

COTTON TENDERS.

Bombay, March. 11.

	To-day	Total.
F.G.M. G. Bengal	1500	15,700
Fine M. G. Oomra.	500	8,500

DAILY ROOM RATES

Bombay, March. 11.

Bengal 273 March
Bengal 283 May
Broach 376 A. M.
Broach 382 J. A.
Oomra 331 March
Oomra 337 May

SPOT RATE.

Bombay, March. 11.

Bengal	286	281	279	269
Sindh	288	283	275	268
Punjab	284	279	271	264
Rajputana	286	281	273	266
Broach	391	385	379	374
Umra	343	337	331	321 —
C. P. No. 1	363	357	351	341 —
C. P. No. 2	353	347	341	331—
Khandesh	—	—	306	296 —

BOMBAY STATISTICS.

Week ending 8th March.

Receipts from 1st Sept. to 7th March	18,24,935
Same time last season	17,77,200

Exports from 1st Sept. to 7th March.

	1928/29	1927/28
United Kingdom	26,956	39,523
Continent	4,29,691	3,18,318
China	90,192	29,650
Japan	7,40 424	4,81,089
Coast Ports	11,057	16,149
U. S. A.	8,171	1,175
Total	13,06,491	8,85,904

Total exports by Rail, 1st Sept. 1928 to 7th March 1929	61,962
Estimated Mill consumption in Bombay from 1st Cept. 1928 to 7th March 1929	2,78,953
Same period last year	4,27,096
Estimated stock of raw cotton held by Exporters, Dealers and Mills in Bombay on 7th March 1929	10,66,688
Same time last year	8,40,359

THE
Bombay Mutual Life Assurance Society Limited.
(Established 1871)
IT is the oldest indegenous Life Office in India. Being Mutual, there are no Shareholders; therefore all profits go to the Policy Holder
Last Bonus declared at Rs. 18/- per Rs. 1,000 per annum on Whole Life Policies.
And at Rs. 15/- per Rs. 1,000 per annum on Endowment Policies.
Every Year is a BONUS YEAR
For Prospectus &c., please write to:-
THE SECRETARY,
Whiteaway Laidlaw Building,
278, Hornby Road, Fort, BOMBAY.
Wanted Influential and Energetic Agents throughout India.

Money Market

—:o:—

EXCHANGE QUOTATIONS

Bombay, March. 11.

B C RATE:—
T T 1/5 15/16
D D 1/5 31/32

LONDON—
Banks Selling T T 1/5 31/32 March
Banks Selling D D 1/6
Banks Selling T T 1/5 15/16 April.
Banks Selling T T 1/5 29/32 May.
Banks Buying T T 1/6 1/32.
Banks Buying D D 1/6 1/16
Banks Buying 3 mos 1-6 11/32 Mail available.
Bank Buying 3 mos 1/6 3/8 Mar.
Banks Buying 3 mos 1/6 5/16 April

NEW YORK.
B. C. 275 1/2.
Banks Selling T T 275-1/4
Banks Buying T T 274-1/4

PARIS:—
Banks Selling D D 926
Banks Buying D D 938

Banks Buying 3 Mos 950

JAPAN:—
Bank Selling T T 122-3/4
Banks Buying 60 Days 119-3/4

HONGKONG:—
Banks Selling D D 135-1/2

SHANGHAI:—
Banks Selling D D 172 1/2

SINGAPORE:—
Banks Selling D D 155 1/2

JAVA:—
Banks Selling D D 90 7/8

CROSS RATE:—
New York/London 4.85 9th instant.
Shanghai/London 2/6 3/4 11th instant
Japan/London 1/10 9th instant
London/Paris 124.20 9th instant
London/Belgium 34.940 9th instant
London/Switzerland 25.225 9th instant
London/Italy 92.70 9th instant
Tone of Sterling Exchange:—Steady.
Gold £4-4-11 1/2 7th inst. £4 4 11 1/2 9th instant.
Silver London Ready 26 1/16 7th inst. 26 9th instant.
Silver London Forward 26 1/8 7th inst. 26 9th instant.
Silver New York Ready 56 9/10 7th inst. 56 1/2 9th inst.
London Discounts 3 Mos 5 5/16 p.c. 7th inst. 5 3/8 p.c. 9th instant.
London Discounts 6 Mos 5 7/16 p.c. 7th inst. 5 9/16 p.c. 9th instant
Imperial Bank Rate 8 per cent. Bank of England Rate 5-1/2 per cent.
Money:—Inter Bank Call 7-1/4 per cent 3 mos 6 per cent. 6 mos 5 per cent 12 mos 4-1/2 per cent.
Tone.—Tight.

"Tone of Silver"—Steady America bught.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES

Bombay, March. 11.

3 1/2 per cent Rupee Paper Rs. 71 9/6
4 per cent. Conversion Loan due 1931-36 Rs. 92/
4 per cent Loan due 1934/37 Rs. 92
4 per cent Loan due 1960/70 Rs. 83/14
4-1/2 per cent. Bonds due 1934 Rs 96/3
4-1/2 per cent. Loan due 1955-60 Rs. 94/8
5 per cent War Loan due 1929-47 Rs. 99/8
5 per cent Loan due 1935 Rs. 100/6
5 per cent. Loan (Tax Free) due 1933, Rs. 100/9
5 per cent Loan (Tax Free) due 1945/55 Rs. 102/15
6 per cent War Bonds (Tax Free), due 1930 Rs. 101-2.
6 per cent Bonds (Tax Free) due 1931 Rs. 102-2.
6 per cent Bonds (Tax Free) due 1932 Rs. 103/2
6-1/2 per cent B'bay Devp. Loan (Tax Free) due 1935. Rs. 107/12
4 per cent Port Trust due 1974 Rs. 82
4 per cent Municipal due 1974 Rs. 84.
4 per cent Improvement Trust due 1974 84.
3 per cent Bombay Municipal due 1954 s. 109/4
9 per cent. Municipal due 1929-49 s. 100/8
Forward Rates 19th March Sett.
3 1/2 per cent Rupee Paper Rs. 71/9/6
1945/55 Rs. 102/15/0
Tone of Market.—Weaker.

LONDON DISCOUNTS.

Bombay, March. 11.

3 Months Discounts 5 3/8 per cent.
6 Months Discounts 5-9/16 per cent.
Bank of England rate 5-1/2 per cent.
Money Call 7-1/2 per cent.
One month 6-1/2 per cent.
Three months 5-1/2 per cent.
Six months 4-1/2 per cent.
Twelve months 4 1/2 per cent.
Tone of Money Market:—Steady.
Imperial Bank of India Rate 8 per cent.

COLABA OBSERVATORY.

Summary of Meteorological Observations during 24 hours ending at 8 a.m. of 11-3-1929

Barometer (corrected to 32 deg. F.) at 8 a.m. 29.903 inches (.028 below normal)
Change of 8 a.m. barometer in past 24 hours +.040
Temperature (dry bulb) at 8 a.m. 77.3 degrees
Temperature (wet bulb) at 8 a.m. 72.4 degrees.
Maximum temperature during 24 hours 88.0 degrees (2.5 above normal)
Minimum temperature during 24 hours 7.45 degrees (3.6 above normal)
Relative humidity at 8 a.m. 77 p.c.,
Direction of wind at 8.m. ESE
Velocity of wind at 8 a.m. 12 miles per hour
Total movement of wind in 24 hours 13 miles.
Velocity of maximum gust of wind during 24 hours 16 miles per hour.
Extent of cloud at 8 a.m. (the whole sky cloudy equal 10)1
An earthquake shock of slight intensity at its origin about 4,600 miles away was recorded by the Seismographs in The Colaba Observatory at 20 hrs 16 mts yesterday (I.S.T.)

BULLION MARKET.

(The Bombay Bullion Brokers' Association, Ltd.)

SILVER.

Bombay, March. 11.

London Ready 26/-
London Forward 26/1/-
America Cent 56/9/-
Chiatra Op. 2/6/12. Cl. 2/6/13.
Ready 58/13
Falgune Op. 59/2/6 Hi. 59/2/0 Lo 59/0/0 6 p. m. 59/1/0
Tejumundi -/7/-
Chiatra Op. 59/4 Hi. 59/4 Lo. 59/1/6 6 p.m. 59/3
Tejimundi -/13/-

GOLD.

Ready 21/8/9
Falgune 21/7
Chiatra 21/7/6
National City 21/9/6
N. Manordass 21/9
N. Motilal 21/8/9

BOMBAY STOCK EXCHANGE

—:o:—

Bombay, March. 11.

The business in forward contracts remained closed to-day for clearing purposes. On Cash terms small business was recorded. Nagpur Mill Preference shares were done at Rs. 480/- Shahbad Cement Shares sold at Rs. 156/14. Scindia Shares opened at Rs. 12/4 and owing to good demand hardeos and Closed at Rs. 12/5. Some Tata Oil Mill Shares found buyers at Rs. 21/- British Burmah Petroleum shares opened at Rs. 5 - and advanced to Rs. 5/1.

PRODUCE RECEIPTS.

Bombay, March. 11.

Wheat	2,052	Cwts.
Linseed	5,858	"
Rape, Rai and Mustardseeds	1,938	"
Gingellyseeds	59	"
Poppyseeds	290	"
Groundnuts	15,325	"
Castorseeds	19,618	"
Rice	19,157	"
Myrabollams	4,603	"
Cottonseeds	5,622	"
Mowraseeds	82	"
Gram	2,253	"
Joowar	3,340	"
Maize	594	"
Bajree	1,673	"
Coal	2,032	tons.

INDIAN COTTON FIGURES

RECEIPTS INTO BOMBAY.

Bombay, March. 11.

In full-pressed Bales	Yesterday	Since 1st September This year	Last year
Khandesh	1,340	279,492	232,499
Central India	1,149	208,268	218,780
Barsi and Nagar	876	166,946	224,094
Hyderabad-Gaoram	872	57,943	89,314
Berar	2,261	526,103	476,612
Central Provinces	509	260,831	203,859
Total Oomras	7,007	1,499,583	1,445,158
Dholera	1,944	66,620	75,036
N.-W. Provinces		56,276	60,931
Rajputana	274	26,789	30,948
Sind-Punjab	1,258	61,376	122,882
Broach	3,934	68,367	7,228
Coompta & Dharwar	67	12,998	4,236
Westerns-Northerns	55	11,881	4,027
Cocoanda		1	
Tinnevelly and Cambodia		5,773	8,427
Persian		880	3,572
American		2,885	24,176
Egyptian and African		26,065	14,825
Comilla, Burma & other sorts		10	66
Total	10,569	1,889,504	1,801,512

EXPORTS FROM BOMBAY.

Bombay, March. 11.

In full-pressed Bales	Yesterday	1st Sept. to 7th March This year	Last year
Europe	3,610	464,818	359,016
Japan & China	13,059	830,616	510,739
Coast Ports		11,057	16,149
Up-country by Rail		61,962	50,299
Afloat in harbour for Europe, China and Japan		116,970	21,571
Total	16,669	1,485,423	957,774

READY COTTON QUOTATIONS.

Bombay, March. 11.

	Ready Red leafy.	Ready. Average
Bengal Superfine	293	...
Bengal Fine	288	...
Bengal F. G.	280	...
Sindh-Punjab Fine	288	...
Sindh-Punjab F.G.	280	250/55
Wardha Hinght Fine	335	325/30
Nagpur Savner Fine	340/45	330/35
Yeotmal Fine	330/35	315/25
Arvi Fine	335/38	310/25
Amraoti Fine	325/30	315
Khamgaon-Akola Fine	325/30	295/305
Mulkapur Fine	310	285/90
Khandesh Fine	300	270/75
Muthia Fine	290	275/80
Muthia F.G.	285	245/65
Nanded/Purnal F.G.G.S.	350/55	315
Purna F.G.G.S.	335	315
Parbhani/Sailu F.G.G.S.	330	315
Indore/Ujjain Fine	325	310/345
Burwah Sanavad Fine	325/30	305/310
Surat Fine	....	...
Broach Fine	...	...
		Old.
Broach F.G.	...	...
Westerns M.G.	...	335
Cambodia	415/410	...
Miraj/Sangli	...	370
Compta Good	...	370
Jinja	525	...
Busoga	595	...

Made in London's Wonder Factory—*the largest and most hygienic Independent cigarette factory in Great Britain...*

That's why "Passing Show

Quality can be depended upon. They are made under hygienic conditions from 100% pure Virginia tobacco and are Quality! Quality! Quality! all the time. What is more, their purity is guaranteed by the London Institute of Hygiene! Let "Passing Show" prove to you how good these London made, London guaranteed cigarettes really are.

PASSING SHOW CIGARETTES

Golden in Colour Golden in Quality

COUPONS OF VALUE IN EVERY TIN AND PACKET

CARRERAS LTD. ARCADIA WORKS LONDON

England's Largest and most hygienic factory where "PASSING SHOW" Cigarettes are made

P.S.4

BOMBAY WHEAT MARKET

BULL CLIQUE REPORTED HOLDING 40,000 TONS CONTRACTS

Bombay, Mar. 11.

Notwithstanding the continued weakness in Karachi and interior markets, local prices have been well maintained by the "Bull" clique who are reported to be about 40,000 tons "long" in May Contract. To-day, May is quoted at Rs. 8-8-9 and September 8-5-6 per cwt. Ready market remains neglected and Australian wheat is offered about Rs. 7-0-0 per cwt. Total imports of Australian wheat into India is estimated to be about 45,50,000 Bags and a considerable quantity has been sold for shipments. In Calcutta, the stocks in harbour on 4th March are reported to be 26,000 tons, in addition to 16,500 tons expected arrivals before the 15th March. Similarly there are large stocks here and in Karachi and further heavy shipments are shortly expected. Owing to the shortage of wagons, much of the imported wheat for interior consumption is lying in Calcutta but once this is transported, it will surely react on the interior prices. Government expect this transportation within the next 4/5 weeks.

Local "Bulls" hold tight their commitments on the fear that sufficient supplies may not be obtained here for tender. But, once this cheap Australian wheat goes to interior markets the holders of Indian wheat would be induced to part with their hoardings due to comparatively high prices. Further, stringency of money will be another point to be considered by the "Bulls".

With regard to overseas markets, there is no strength, although prices keep steady. Broomhall doubts the willingness of America and Canada in withholding their large reserves in face of keen competition by River Plate and Australia. The Spring crop prospects in America are reported to be fairly good and if weather continues favourable, holders of these reserves will be compelled to dispose off at some distant date.

OILS & CAKES.

(THE TATA OIL MILLS COMPANY, LIMITED.)
EX GODOWN BOMBAY.

Bombay, March. 11.

Filtered Cocoanut Oil Ready Rs. 558/- per ton.
Filtered Mowra Oil Ready Rs. 550/- per ton.
Cocoanut Cake Ready Rs. 113/- per ton.
Mowra Cake Ready Rs. 50/- per ton.

New Discovery BY Dr. Desai, L.M. & S. FOR HYDROCELE

Can be Radically Cured in Fifteen Minutes at one sitting WITHOUT OPERATION.

Treatment given in Bombay for 4 days every month by special (Deposit) appointment only.

Details with Certificates can be had, if three anna Stamps are sent to

Dr. B.N. Desai, L. M. & S.
Wadi Falia, . . . SURAT, (B. B. & C. I. Rly.)

BOMBAY CITY AND SUBURBS

TO-DAY.

Aga Khan Hockey Tournament—Bombay Gymkhana Ground—Indian Telegraph Recreation Club vs. St. Xavier's College, 5-15 p.m.

WEDNESDAY, March 13.

Ramzan Id, Banks closed.

Bombay Races: Fourth Day of Spring Meeting.

Aga Khan Hockey Tournament—Bombay Gymkhana Ground—"Times of India" vs. Cathedral High School 4-15 p.m. General Motors vs. Lusitanians, 5-30 p.m.

His Excellency the Governor unveils the bust of Mr. W. Erskine, First Secretary of the Bombay Branch of the Royal Asiatic Society, Town Hall, 5 p.m.

CONGRESS COMMITTEE

—:o:—

APPEAL TO CITIZENS

In accordance with the Working Committee programme for carrying out constructive work during the year, the G. Ward District Congress Committee will hawk khaddar and collect foreign clothes for destruction on Sunday, the 17th March 1929. All workers and volunteers are earnestly requested to be present at the Congress Office at 7-30 a.m. (S.T.) sharp. Persons desirous of offering their foreign clothes for the bonfire may send them to the Congress Office, Kohinoor Cinema Building, Lady Jamshedji Road, Dadar. In the evening a public meeting will be held at the open space near Tilak Bridge, opposite B.B.& C.I. Ry. Station, Dadar when several leaders will speak on "Boycott of Foreign Cloth." The citizens of Dadar are requested to respond to the naional call and co-operate with the volunteers in making the boycott day a complete success.

BOYCOTT OF FOREIGN CLOTH.

Under the auspices of the Khaddi & Swadeshi Sub-Committee of the Bombay Provincial Congress Committee, public meeting will be held to-day at Napoo Hall, Matunga at 8-30 p.m. (S.T.) when Messrs. B. G. Horniman, B. G. Kher, B. T. Desai, S. H. Jhabwalla, Jairamdas Daulatram and Manecklal H. Vakil will speak about boycott of foreign Cloth.

"BOYCOTT OF FOREIGN CLOTH

Under the auspices of the Ghatkoper Congress Committee a public meeting will be held to-morrow (Wednesday) at 8-30 a.m. (S.T.) in the compound of the Ghatkoper National Girls School, when Mr. Amritlal D. Seth M.L.C. will preside, and Messrs Jayramdas Doulatram M.L.C., W. S. Mukumdam M.L.C. Prof. Swaminarayan M. L. C. Narayandas Bechar M.L.C. will speak on "Boycott of foreign Cloth."

SWADESHI AND BOYCOTT OF FOREIGN CLOTH.

MEETING AT MATUNGA

Under the auspices of the Khaddi & Swadeshi (Arts & Crafts) Sub-Committee of the B.P.C.C., a public meeting will be held to-day, at 8-30 p.m. (S.T.), in Nopoo Hall, Matunga, when Mr. Jairamdas Doulatram will preside and Messrs. Manecklal H. Vakil, S. G. Warty, R. S. Paddidri, Velji Lakhamsi Nopoo, R. K. Iyer and others will address the audience on Swadeshi and Boycott of foreign Cloth.

The public are cordially invited to attend.

BABY AND HEALTH WEEK.

The opening ceremony of the National Baby and Health Week, Bombay, will be performed at the Victoria Gardens, Byculla, by His Excellency the Rt. Hon. Sir Frederick H. Sykes, Governor of Bombay, on Tuesday, March 26, at 6 p.m.

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

The O.S.K. Steamer "Sumatra Maru" ft Colombo for Bombay on the 7th arch and is due to arrive here in the orning of the 11th March.

The O.S.K. Steamer "Hiyezan Maru" ft Colombo for Bombay on the 7th arch and is due to arrive here on the 2th March in the morning.

Clan Line Steamer "Clan Ranald" left uez outwards on the morning of 8th istant.

The P. & O. Mail Steamer "Morea" arrived London on Saturday the 9th inst.

The outward P. & O. Mail Steamer "Ranchi" with Mails from London of 7th instant left Marseilles at 6 a.m. on the 9th instant.

The B. I. s.s. "Domala" which left London on the 26th ultimo arrived at Port Said at noon on the 10th instant and left there 5 p.m. the same day.

The Homeward P. & O. Mail Steamer "Mooltan" with the mails from Bombay of the 2nd instant arrived at Port Said at 11-30 p.m. on the 10th instant and left there at 8-30 a.m. the following day.

CONGRESS WORK IN VILLE PARLE

A public meeting of the Citizens of Vile Parle was held on Sunday at 9 a.m. in Rashtriy aShala Hall to inaugurate the Congress programme for current year. Sjt. Jairamdas Daulatram, Amritlal Sheth anh Narandas Beehardas were specially invited to address the meeting. Sjt. Amritlal Sheth spoke very highly of Sjt. Jairamdas' ability and zeal for work, and requested him to explain the boycott programme in all its details.

Sjt. Jairamdas laid emphasis on the fundamentals of the Nehru Report, and exhorted the audience to follow up the programme laid down by Mahatma Gandhiji for complete boycott of foreign cloth.

Mr. Narandas Bechar summed up the discussion by citing practical examples of doing national work. Meeting then terminated with vote of thanks to the guests.

ENGLISH MAILS.

The outward P. & O. Mail Steamer "Mantua" with the mails rrom London of 26th ultimo arrived at Aden at 12-30 a.m. on the 11th instant and left there at 6 a.m. the same day.

In ordinary course she should arrive in Bombay at 6 p.m. on Friday the 15th instant.

POSTAL NOTICE.

Superscribed unregistered Mails for Italy and Austria per S. S. "Cracovia" will be closed at the General Post Office at 9 a.m. on Wednesday the 13th inst.

CONFERENCE OF RELIGIOUS WORKERS AND THINKERS.

The preliminary meeting was held at the Prarthana Samaj on Sunday 10th inst. at 3-30 p.m. when the Reception Committee was formed and Mr. S. A. Brelvi was unanimously elected as Chairman of the Reception Committee. The meeting of the Reception Committe will be held on Sunday the 17th inst. at 3-30 p.m. at the Prarthana Samaj.

AT PAREL.

Under the auspices of the Khadi & Swadshi Sub-Committee of the Bombay Provincial Congress Committee a public meeting will be held to-morow at Parel in open Compound between Krishna Building No. 1& 2 at 8-30 p.m.

'ID PRAYERS

—:o:—

TO BE OFERED IN ESPLANADE MAIDEN

Hakim Abu Yusuf Asfahani writes:—

As usual I'd prayers will be held on the Esplanade Maidan where a big "shamiana" is being set up to seat Mussalmans after the prayers where they can fraternise and exchange their views. Many prominent Muslims of all sects have promised to attend. Even the non-Sunni Muslims will come to make the I'd gathering a success. It is hoped all Muslims will perform their prayers in the Maidan because the Holy Prophet invariably used to offer I'd prayers in open Maidan and except on one occasion when it was raining never offered I'd prayers in the mosque. Prayers will be offered at 8 o'clock (Standard Time) punctually.

MANDALY MUNICIPALITY TO PRESENT ADDRESS TO GANDHIJI

—:o:—

RANGOON, March 11.

A special meeting of Mandalay Municipality agreed to U Ba Shwe's proposal to give Mahatma Gandhi an address of welcome. A committee has been formed for the purpose Gandhi is arriving there on the 18th.—A. P.

LONDON SILVER MARKET

—:o:—

London, March 11.

Silver Ready	25	15	0
Lower	0	1	5
Silver Forward	25	15	0
Lower	0	1	0

BOMBAY PRICES:

Bombay, March 11.

1st Settlement	59	0	0
2nd Settlement	59	2	0
Vaisakh	59	5	0

LINCOLNSHIRE HANDICAP
Run 20th March, 1929
Distance One Mile
THE GRAND NATIONAL
Run 22nd March, 1929
Distance 4 miles 856 yards
Starting prices executed on the above and on All Principal English Races.
Totalizator Commissions Accepted on all Indian Races.
Send for weekly free list and English Football Coupons
J. B. Beattie & Co.
Turf Commission Agents,
Chandernagore Nr. : : CALCUTTA.
Telegrams: HANDICAP.

CONGRESS WORK IN F. WARD

—:o:—

AN APPEAL FOR MEN AND MONEY

SINK ALL DIFFERENCES

A Correspondent from Parel writes.

A batch of Volunteers of the F. Ward District (Parel) Congress Committee carries on a vigorous Khadi propaganda on Sunday which was observed as "Swaraj Day" throughout the country. The Committee's programme included house to house hawking of Kaddar alongside with enrolment of Congress Members. The response avoked from the general public to the appeal of boycott of foreign cloth is not in the least discouraging. The demand for Khadi was distinctly encouraging and if the Parel Congress Comittee persists in this kind of practical propagation work there is every hope that there would be more enthusiastic response. The work has already been taken in hand; but the fact remains, whatever their enthusiasm, this band of enthusiastic workers is numerically weak. The duty of the patriotic citizens of the ward demands of them that they should help these young enthusiasts in all possible ways in the successful working of the Congress programme.

In this connection mention should be made of the regrettable attitude of the leading Congressmen in Matunga (G.I.P.) Let me, however, acknowledge the valuable work they are doing in the propagation of Khaddar and other similar activities. But the fact remains that this area does not take as much interest in strengthening the hands of the F. Ward District Congress Committee. There was formerly a Taluka Congress Committee which for some reason ceased to function. Last year attempts were made to revive it, but without any tangible success. Attempts are still being made and it is time the local leaders there realised the imperative need of organising a Congress Committee in Matunga. There is no lack of enthusiasm in the general public in this locality and if a practical move is made, its success is assured. The need of the hour is for all those concerned to discard all prejudices that might exist against the District Congress Committee. As is already pointed out no panis are being spared to instil new life in the Congress activities in this ward and unless there is the fullest Co-operation from all sides this is difficult to achieve. Mr. Velji Lakhamsey Nappoo, a respected and influential citizen was in the hey-day of non-Co-operation the leader of the war. Though for some time past he had been remaining aloof from active congress work, it has to be stated that he has all along been engaged in real constructive activity in various directions. His patriotism and munificence are unquestionable. It is he alone who can revolutionise the present depressing atmosphere in the Ward. The present writer learns on unimpeachable authority that he had, in a conversation with one of the ardent Congress workers, agreed to Come out again and put in his whole weight in the Congress activities. The sooner he does it, the better. In the meantime, knowing as I do, the severe odds against which the F. Ward Congress Committee has to work, let me join the appeal which the Committee has issued for men and money. As has already been reported in the "Chronicle" the sub-Committee of the Congress Committee composed of Messrs. S. H. Jhabwala, Jinabhai P. Joshi, Abid Ali Jafferbhoy, Jamnadas Kalidas Modi and C. K. Narayan Swami, will soon form a deputation and wait on the prominent and rich citizens for financial help to enable the committee to work out the Congress programme in as successful a manner as possible. It is to be hoped that the patriotic mission will receive a patriotic response.

MAMMOTH PROCESSION IN DELHI

—:o:—

CONGRESS ULTIMATUM REITERATED

NEW DELHI, Mar. 10.

The first of a series of public demonstrations organised by the Congress in accordance with the resolution of the All-India Congress Working Committee was held this afternoon. A long procession consisting of about five thousand persons, including several ladies and a number of workers, started from the Clock Tower in Chandni Chowk and passed through the main bazars of the city. It terminated in the Queens Gardens where a public meeting was held. The procession was headed by Pandit Motilal Nehru and among those present in the procession were Mr. Srinivasa Iyengar and other members of the Congress Party and a few members of the Nationalist Party in the Assembly. Among prominent muslims who took part in the procession were Moulana Abul Kalam Azad, Dr. Ansari, Mr. Usuf Imam, Mr. Kidwai, Mr. Sherwani and Mohamed Taqui. Dr. Alam and Dr. Satyapal specially came from Rohtak to take part in the demonstration. The demonstrators held national flags and placards and sang national songs all along the route.

SUPPORT TO NEHRU REPORT.

At the public meeting over which Pandit Motilal Nehru presided speeches were delivered by Dr. Ansari, Seth Govindas and Dr. Satyapal in [illegible] resolution which urged Parliament to grant Dominion Status on the model of the Nehru Report by 31st December 1929.

Mr. Shankerlal, a local Congress worker, moved an amendment stating that the Nehru Report should not be adopted but the resolution should have all the restrictions of the Calcutta Congress resolution. Mr. Faridal Haq Ansari moved a rider in favour of independence. Faridul Haq, however, withdrew his amendment while Shankerlal said he could not tolerate Dominion Status for a minute and did not withdrow his amendment inspite of the pleadings of Mr. Dwarkanath Misra and Abul Kalam Azad both of whom said that the present meeting was not a session of the Congress and if Mr. Shankarlal felt aggrived he ought to have opposed the resolution in favour of Dominion Status at the Calcutta Congress. Moulana Abul Kalam Azad deplored the attitude of certain people who were always ready to put obstacles in the way of any movement. The amendment, however, was rejected by an overwhelming majority and the original resolution was carried.

FIGHT FOR SWARAJ.

In his concluding spee h Pandit Motilal Nehru explained the Calcutta Congress resolution and the significance of the arrest of Mr. Gandhi at Calcutta. He exhorted the audience to close up their ranks and their differeh es and fight for Swaraj through Khadi and boycott of foreign goods. The demonstration passed off peacefully, police taking the

INTERNATIONAL COTTON FIGURES

—:o:—

HALF-YEAR ENDING JANUARY 1929

(CONSUMPTION.)

	Bales
Total World	12772000
American	7613000
Indian	2574000
Egyptian	497000
Great Britain	1440000
Germany	724000
France	613000
Russia	962000
Italy	518000
Cze-Solva	251000
India	979000
Japan	1341000
China	944000
United States America	3418000

MILL STOCKS.

Total World	5257000
American	2958000
Indian	1216000
Egyption	182000
Gerat Britain	209000
Germany	202000
France	271000
Russia	303000
Italy	215000
Cze-Slova	73000
India	723000
Japan	552000
China	339000

ACTIVE SPINDLES

Toal World	165103000
Great Britain	57135000
Germany	11153000
France	9770000
Russia	7311000
Italy	5189000
Cze-Slova	3663000
India	8703000
Japan	6272000
China	3504000
United States America	35542000

For comparision below we give half-yearly figures mill stocks and consumption on July 1928:—

CONSUMPTION.

Total World	12553000
American	7181000
Indian	2220000
Egyptian	467000
Great Britain	1383000
Germony	761000
France	605000
Russia	985000
Italy	499000
Cze-Slov	252000
India	886000
Japan	1219000
China	1247000
United States of America	3180000

MILL STOCKS

Total World	4789000
American	2112000
Indian	1728000
Egyptian	170000
Great Britain	204000
Germany	200000
France	254000
Russia	2930000
Russia	29300
Italy	207000
Cze-Slov	68000
India	964000
Japan	695000
China	378000
United States of America	993000

The total stocks in mills on 31st January 1929 stands 5,257,000 Bales against 4,789,000 on 31st July 1928 and 4882000 Bales on 31st January 1928. Compared with the present stocks with last year at this time Great Britain, Germany & Japan show a small decrease while France, Italy India and China show moderate increase.

Under the Clock

(BY TWINKLE.)

TUESDAY, MARCH 12, 1929.

The Calcutta correspondent of the "Near East and India" has been reduced to a pitiably apprehensive condition. You know, of course, that this journal is the mouthpiece of retired "Boxwallahs", persons who write letters to the British Press forecasting dire results to the country they gave their lives to serve, from India which they regard as a "trust"—if Indian politicians are shown "generosity".

* * * *

This is what the Viceroy did, according to this correspondent. "It is greatly to be feared", he remarks in the February number of the "Near East and India", that the "generosity of spirit" Lord Irwin showed in his address to the Assembly at the beginning of its present session "has betrayed him into an unwise gesture."

* * * *

From the paragraph he quotes from the Viceregal oration it is evident that the "Trustees" have nothing to fear; but the correspondent is a nervous individual. The Viceroy said that British India was a "British creation", but he observed further that he was "anxious to see the realisation of this dream" of a strong united India "a nation amongst the nations of the world."

* * * *

The word "dream" is pleasant to the "Trustees" to hear but an India as a "nation amongst the nations". What an impossibility, if the phrase means "an India not largely ruled by Englishmen." The correspondent is afraid the Indian politicians will remember that a Viceroy was anxious "to realise this dream" as they interpret it, the dream of "an India ruled by Indians."

* * * *

How very inconvenient of Lord Irwin not to be careful of his phraseology. The correspondent is afraid that "in his representations to the British Government, necessity will compel Viceroy after Viceroy to say "that the dream is all very well, but Dominion Status can be given to India only if 'India voluntarily accepts to employ Englishmen very largely to govern her.'"

* * * *

And the Indians will then find "duplicity" in the Viceregal words. It is all very annoying, I tell you. However Indians will not worry. They know that no nation willingly forfeits its chances of exploiting another.

* * * *

The war in Mexico will evidently become a lengthy affair. Some days ago it was announced from Washington that the American Government had prohibited the export of war material to Mexico.

* * * *

But what about the American Government's own "surplus war material"? In order to implement the Kellogg Pact of International Peace, it is incumbent to destroy the instruments of war, and a way has been discovered in Washington of achieving this object—at no pecuniary loss.

* * * *

A Washington message of March 8 announces that the American Government has acceded to the Mexican Government's request "asking for surplus American war material to assist it in fighting the revolutionaries."

* * * *

And American armament manufacturers will know how to do good business with the revolutionaries by supplying their needs.

* * * *

A correspondent has some interesting observations to make on the "Ed Moon". He introduces himself to "Chronicle" readers as follows:—

"Respected readers: though I know as much English as a man in the moon knows, yet I feel the cheering power of this moon."

* * * *

He calls the "Ed Moon" "a Miller key of the lock of a month." "This moon", he says, "brings us a world of true and unaffected joy." Agreed.

* * * *

New Curate (after his first sermon): "Do you think they approved of my sermon, dear?"

His Wife: "Yes, I think so. They were all nodding."

Latest Cotton News

New York Futures 23 Points Down

NEW YORK

—:o:—

New York Mar. 11.

In sympathy with easier Liverpool advices the New York Futures market opened to-day with a decline of 8 points. There was absence of buying and prices suffered a decline under heavy long liquidation. The close was quiet at decline of 23 points.

LIVERPOOL

Liverpool March 11.

Disappointing conditions have again been experienced to-day with general buying power reduced almost to a minimum. More profit taking has been noticeable and the contract market is devoid of any sufficient demand to absorb offers and at the same time maintain values. American Futures opened at a rise of 8 points against an expected rise of 12 points by 12-15 p.m. prices receded 5 points under liquidating pressure from the opening level. During the afternoon trading was narrow and in sympathy with easier New York advices the market closed at a net rise of 2 points.

Middling American prices closed steady at a rise of 1 point to 11.13 while Egyptian spot closed unchanged at 18.90.

The Liverpool market is due to open 4 to 5 points lower on Tuesday.

LATEST COTTON QUOTATION

—:o:—

(Through Cotton Telegraphic Information Service).

MAY.

NEW YORK.

New York Mar. 11.

Previous Closing Rate	21.44
To-day's Opening Rate	21.36
Difference	—.08
To-day's Closing Rate	21.21
Difference	—.23

LIVERPOOL.

Liverpool, March. 11.

Previous Closing Rate	10.90
To-day's Opening Rate	10.98
Difference	+.08
To-day's Closing Rate	10.92
Difference	+.02
Broach Expectation	372 0 0

PEACE COMMITTEE'S WORK DURING RIOTS

—:o:—

A LESSON FOR BOMBAY YOUTH

A meeting of the Bombay Municipal Corporation was held on Monday, Dr. G. V. Deshmukh presiding.

The meeting elected Mr. Fazal Ibrahim and Dr. S. S. Batliwalla to represent the Corporation on the Port Trust Board for a period of two years commencing from 1st April, 1929.

APPRECIATION OF PEACE COMMITTEE'S SERVICES.

Mr. J. B. Baman-Behram then moved:—

"That the Corporation place on record their high sense of appreciation of the valuable services rendered by the Bombay Central Peace Committee in connection with the recent riots.

That the Corporation also place on record their sympathy with the relatives of the persons who lost their lives during the riots.

That a copy of this resolution be forwarded to the Chairman, Bombay Central Peace Committee, for information."

Mr. Baman-Behram said Government had put on record their appreciation of the Honorary Magistrates, but nothing was stated about the work of the Bombay Central Peace Committee. The services rendered by the citizen volunteers were well-known to all and he regretted to state two or three volunteers had lost their lives in the discharge of their duties.

A LESSON FOR CITY'S YOUTHS.

Mr. H. F. Maniar in seconding the proposition expressed a hope that the youths of Bombay would take a lesson from the noble example set by the three volunteers who sacrificed their lives in the interest of their country.

Dr. S. P. Mehta suggested to add the names of the President, the Municipal Commissioner and the Secretary after the words "Peace Committee", while another councillor suggested to add also "volunteers".

Mr. Baman-Behram accepted the suggestions as riders and the proposition was carried as unanimously.

Consideration was given to the proposition of Mr. B. G. Horniman:—

"That the Law, Procedure and Elections Committee be requested to submit a draft amendment of the Municipal Act, so that disqualification under Section 16 of the Act shall not be applicable to political offences or offences not involving moral turpitude."

The Corporation then adjourned till

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The Bombay Chronicle.

TUESDAY, MARCH 12, 1929.

EXIT UNTOUCHABILITY

It is reported that in the teeth of opposition from Government officials and some of the aristocrats of Poona the local Municipality is introducnig a scheme, under which the so-called untouchables will be housed alongside Brahmins and other "high caste" Hindus. According to a correspondent of the "Times of India", a regular colony of untouchables is in course of construction near the river front and in a few weeks about 80 families of the Depressed classes would be housed in the colony. The object of the scheme seems to be not merely to house the untouchables but also to educate them. Incidentally, their neighbours of the higher castes will also learn the lessons of humility and social justice. The Chief Officer of the Municipality is said to have observed in this connection: "If we don't give the Depressed classes an opportunity of bettering their surroundings, we cannot improve their conditions." The Chief Officer and the Municipality deserve to be congratulated on their bold and just scheme, which is possibly unique in the Presidency. The unfortunate suppressed classes have so long been segregated that they will hail with delight the new scheme that will ensure them the companionship of their own kith and kin in the midst of an elevating environment.

It is difficult to understand the opposition of Government officials to this scheme. The opposition of a few of the wealthy classes residing near the colony is due to frivolous prejudice, which, however, will not fail to reconcile itself to the inevitable. It is remarkable that little serious opposition has come from Brahmins as such and other orthodox classes. The explanation probably is that a strong element in the Municipality is composed of Congressmen and their supporters, who are pledged to the policy of removing untouchability. It must also be mentioned that several local Hindu leaders, though they are not Congressmen, belong to the liberal school of Hinduism, which does not countenance untouchability. In fact, except in some portions of Southernmost India, the old prejudices against the untouchables have now been steadily waning. This happy result is in a large measure due to a genuine reform movement among the Hindus and the strenuous efforts of leaders like Mahatma Gandhi, and Swami Shraddhanand who, while remaining in the Hindu fold, have waged war against untouchability. At a public meeting at Rangoon Mahatmaji reiterated his view that untouchability was a blot on Hinduism and added: "In the race of life in which all the religions of the world are to-day engaged, I think either Hinduism has got to perish or untouchability has to be rooted out completely, so that the fundamental fact of Advaita Hinduism may be realised in practical life." But untouchability is fast disappearing in our own time, not indeed so fast as reformer would wish, but much faster than orthodox folk would care to admit. This and several other social and religious reforms are now delayed by the inevitable political preoccupations of many Indian leaders. Unfortunately not many realise that vital social reform and political reform must act and react upon each other and that both must go together in order to ensure lasting commonweal. Mahatmaji said at the meeting mentioned above: "The conception of my patriotism is nothing if it is not always in every case without exception consistent with the broadest good of humanity at large." Would that many more Indians could share this noble conception.

DYER, THE HUMANITARIAN!

—:o:—

It is certainly an original line of defence which the author of "The life of General Dyer" of Jallianwala notoriety takes when in his book he depicts him as "a human man who knew and loved the Indian people and who was loved by them, both before and after Jallianwala Bagh". The summary cabled out from London of Mr. Ian Colvin's effort to whitewash a man who will be remembered long in India as the perpetrator of one of the most savage deeds in British Imperialist history does not say on what evidence he bases his contention that the Indian people loved General Dyer at least before the massacre, but there is no doubt that after the massacre the Indian who could find it possible to love Dyer must be a person of perverted human instincts. The mentality displayed in the whitewashing of Dyer can, of course, see nothing cruel or inhuman in his deed, his ordering of crowd of unarmed people gathered in a place which had only one small egress, to be shot down. But it is a piece of refined cruelty to suggest that these poor folk were "conspirators" and that Dyer's action at Jallianwalla prevented the Afghan war which followed the "rebellion" in the Punjab from being a great disaster. We have no concern with Mr. Colvin's criticism of Mr Churchill's cinema heroics in Sydney Street when he was Home Secretary, but the comparison he makes between a police raid to capture two men and the atrocity at Jallianwala must appear nauseating to Indian minds.

FUTURE OF ANGLO-INDIANS

—:o:—

"Is there a future for the Anglo-Indian"? asked Rev. T. Cashmore at a Y.M.C.A. meeting in Calcutta on Thursday. In his address to this gathering of Anglo-Indians he discussed the question chiefly in regard to the "danger" of Indianisation which in his opinion "was proceeding by leaps and bounds" and he exhorted his audience not to commit the mistake of allowing the Anglo-Indian community to merge itself as 'natives of India". This selfish advice only means that Anglo-Indian youth should beat along the path favoured by its elders of keeping itself rigidly aloof from Indians and begging for crumbs of patronage and preferential treatment from British officialdom on the ground that it possesses a European 'strain'. It is gratifying to note that Mr. Moreno brought into the debate opened by Mr. Cashmore an atmosphere of broad-mindedness. He pointed out that Anglo-Indians should consider themselves "as children of the soil and pure and simple natives of India." He added very rightly, that this did not mean that the community had no "distinct social entity, culture and customs of its own". The new generation of Anglo Indians will be well advised to follow Dr. Moreno's line of thought and realise the importance of equipping themselves for the battle of life by insisting upon securing higher education. The days are gone by when any particular community in India could claim preferential treatment merely because of its "skin rights" in the eyes of India's "Trustees".

SILVER BULLETS TO HELP COMRADE 'SAK'

Mr. Shapurji Saklatvala, the only Indian in the House of Commons, is finding stupendous forces raised against him in the ensuing General Election in Britain, the forces of Toryism, Liberalism and even official Labour being at one in keeping him out of the next Parliament. The Left wing of British Labour alone shows sympathy with Comrade "Sak" in his lone fight. He is battling against the overwhelming opposition ranged against him with his usual courage; but the electoral fight to be well fought requires adequate financial support. The fund started in this country to give our courageous countryman in England such support has evoked fair response, but it should not be difficult in India to raise the thousand pounds urgently required by Mr. Saklatvala. India should promptly offer him these silver bullets to help him in his fight, because he is fighting in Parliament for the cause of the down-trodden and the oppressed. We hope the response to the fund will be rapid and adequate.

DEATH OF GELDNER

—:o:—

(BY G. K. N.)

It is a matter of poignant regret to all Easterners that Reuter's service does not serve them adequately. The death of a retired Sub-Deputy-Assistant Collector or Commissioner or petty officer of India Office in London is duly cabled to the world. It takes us full three weeks to hear of the demise of some of the greatest men outside England. This was the case with the death of Senart of France, and Hillebrandt of Germany, both honoured Orientalists. On February died at Marburg Fredrich Karl Geldner, in many ways the leading authority on Aryan antiquities of the world, in his 76th year. Dr. Geldner's translation of the Rig Veda is not yet complete. Only one portion of it has been published. The remainder is ready for the Press. His sixty years of a student's life were vowed to enquiries into Indian and Iranian past. I leave the Indian half of his labours to the appreciation of others. Several of them can testify to the scholar's marvellous erudition and blameless social habits and attractive humanity. Dr. Geldner contributed continually to learned journals on the exegesis and philology of the Avesta. His "Three Yeshts" proved how the Parsis had misinterpreted their sacred record. He wrote on the Parsi religion in the Encyclopaedia Britannica and his most famous contribution to the same subject was made to the "Grundriss" which was made available in English by Dr. Mackichan, late of the local Wilson College. Among his more popular works may be mentioned two: one on the Parsis in the series of religious books containing the section on "Persians and Parsis" and in the series edited by Bertholet of Tubingen. The most enduring service of the German scholar to the Parsis was his edition of the Avesta published thirty-five years ago. It remains unchallenged. The prolegmenon to it is a most comprehensive survey of the history and geneology of Avesta manuscripts in Persia and India. It is a pity that it has not been reprinted in a handy form. Dasturji Dr. Darab Sanjana has done well in giving us the photo of Dr. Geldner in his latest and final volume of the "Dinkard", though the Parsi priest when he sent his proofs to the Press could hardly have a premonition of the decease of his revered confere. The deplorable lack of sense of proportion in the Parsi patrons of learning becomes patent by contrasting the insignificant appreciation of the great Geldner with the huge amounts lavished on fawning favourites.

BOMBAY LAND REVENUE AMENDMENT BILL.

—:o:—

MAXIMUM LIMIT OF STATE DEMAND.

(By Rao Bahadur R. R. Kale.)

XVI.

Having seen that the property in the soil does not belong to the State, the next important question for consideration is the maximum demand which the State can and ought to make on the produce of the land which belongs to the "rayat". In this behalf it is said in the Statement of Objects and Reasons of the Bill that the Land Revenue Assessment Committee appointed by Government was unable to agree in fixing a maximum percentage of the rental value as the assessment to be claimed by the State, opinion on the subject varying from 10 to 75 per cent., that Settlement Officers had usually regarded 50 per cent. as the maximum but in practice they had rarely, if ever, worked up to that limit. The Committee, however, decided by a majority that the assessment should not exceed 25 per cent. of the profits of cultivation i.e. the gross profits less all the expenses incurred in deriving these profits. Yet the Bill says Government have decided to adhere to the existing practice and to embody it as a "principle" in Sec. 100 of the Land Revenue Code. The Majority recommendation of their own Committee is thus rejected and the official practice is sought to be perpetuated in law. May we ask if this action is consistent with the statement in the very first paragraph of the Objects and Reasons that the Bill is intended to give effect to those recommendations of the Committee which are accepted by Government?

THEORY OF STATE LANDLORDISM.

The Majority recommendation is, moreover supported by the conclusion of the Taxation Inquiry Committee. The principle of individual proprietorship having been once established, the right of the State can neither be indefinite or unlimited; and a renunciation of the theory of State landlordism would be the most effectual step towards fixing the definite limit on future assessments. Assuming that in olden days some despotic Governments did, by force at times take whatever portion they required of the surplus profit left after defraying the expenses of cultivation, it is inaccurate to say as is said in the Note on clause 2 that the State was entitled to do so.

ANCIENT LAW.

It is declared in Manu, Chap. VII. pl. 130, 131, 132, also in Chap. X, pl. 118,119,120; and I Jagarnath's Digest Bk. II. ch. II Sec. 1 pl pl. —iv, xv, xvii, xviii, xix, —xiii, quoting Manu Parasara Vidyaranya (the that the Madhaviya), Brihaspati and Kalidasa that the King in ordinary times takes a twelfth, eigth or sixth part of the crops of the land, "according" adds Culluca Bhatta, to the difference of the soil, and the labour necessary to cultivate it", and that a military King in times of war, invasion or great public adversity, may take even a fourth part of the crops. The value of the proprietary right must vary with the weight of the public assessment of the land. If this is so moderate as to leave the cultivator a considerable annual surplus interest (being hereditary and alienable) will bring him a return worth his ownership. And it is for this reason that Sir Thomas Munro in the conclusion of his famous Minute of 1824 says: "I have in course of this minute, urged again and again the expediency of lowering our land revenue and of establishing a moderate and fixed assessment, because I am satisfied that this measure alone would be much more effectual, than all other measures combined, in prompting the improvement both of the country and of the people."

Mount-stuart Elphinstone in his History of India when treating of the controversy as to the bearing of the Hindu law upon the question of the proprietorship of the soil, sums up against the King in these words:—

(Continued on page 10.)

Previous articles appeared on Nov. 8, 11, 20 and 25, December 4 and 28, Jan. 4, 8, 11, and 15, February 15, 16 and 23 and March 1 and 6 respectively.

BOYCOTT OF BRITISH GOODS

—:o:—

HOW TO BRING IT ABOUT

(BY A CONGRESSMAN).

There is now a consensus of public opinion in the whole country in favour of the boycott of British goods. Resolutions are passed from the platforms of the Indian National Congress, and of the Conferences of the Leagues of Indian Youths and several other political and economic Associations, advocating the urgent and supreme need of boycotting the British goods. But the majority of persons, Associations or Congress Committees, urging the adoption of this weapon, do not seem to have taken the trouble of studying the export and import trade of our country with a view to ascertaining what articles are actually imported from England into India, their total approximate value per year and which of these articles can be replaced by goods of equal quality, manufactured in Germany, America and other foreign countries. It is also necessary to know what raw materials are exported to England from India and received back in the form of finished products, valued sometimes at nearly twenty times the original price paid for the raw material.

WANTED WORKERS.

We must devise means to stop the export of this raw material and to manufacture from it in the country itself those very articles which have now to be imported from abroad. Emphasis is generally laid by the advocates of Charkha-Khaddar movement on yarn and cloth alone. Although it is a fact that India spends every year from 60 to 70 crores of rupees on British yarn and cloth, it should be distinctly remembered that there are many other imported articles of luxury and necessity which are draining our wealth. We have, therefore, to find out the ways and means of carrying out successfully the propaganda of boycott against all sorts of British goods. In the first place, there is a paucity of sincere and patriotic workers to give practical shape to the resolutions on this subject, passed by the Congress and other organisations. There should be provision made out of public funds for the maintenance of persons, coming forward for carrying on this work.

WHAT IS EFFECTIVE BOYCOTT?

It is not enough to proscribe only the goods made in England, but for a complete and effective boycott, the following steps should also be taken without further delay:—

(1) Municipalities, Local Boards, private and aided schools and colleges should resolve to purchase and encourage articles of Indian-manufacture only and in case they are not available or forthcoming to buy articles manufactured by other countries except England.

(2) Capitalists intending to start new spinning and weaving mills or factories for turning out other articles should boycott British machinery and give preference to German or American machinery-makers.

(3) British Navigation companies should not be patronised for passenger or cargo traffic.

(4) Life, Fire, Motor accident and other Insurance Companies of England or Canada should not be given any business in future and full use shold be made of Swadeshi Life, Fire and other Accidental Insurance Companies.

(5) English banks conducted by Government departments or private British companies should be completely boycotted and all the banking business should be given to the pure Swadeshi concerns.

IMPORTS FROM ENGLAND.

For the benefit of the general public I give below the names of a few important articles with their approximate value which we import from England every year. I have taken the figures for 1921/22 in the absence of latest information. The figures denote lakhs of rupees:

Apparel (ready made clothing) 52, books and printed matter 45, boots and shoes and other leather goods 260, chemicals 137, liquor 300, coal 208, cigarettes (vide tobacco), provisions (articles of food) confectionary, tinned foods, biscuits, &c. 300, dyes and tanning substances 78, stationery (paper, ink, pencils, etc.,) 65, paints and varnishes and polishes 92, umbrellas 14, drugs and medicines 90, soap 86, sugar 1,500, toys 12

Railway plant (motorcars, motorcycles, bicycles, etc., screws or nails, building material, machinery for spinning and weaving mills, machinery for agriculture, &c., arms, ammunition, carts and carriages, cutlery 3,500.

OUR TRAGIC APATHY.

Toilet requisites 10, tobacco and its preparations (cigarettes) 140, ar-

(Continued on page 10.)

Notes of the Day.

The Root Problem.

A Geneva message states that the Council of the League of Nations dealt with the British proposals made to that body asking it to approve of the principle of the abolition of capitulations forming part of the Anglo-Iraq Agreement. It appears the Council was unable to give its unqualified approval to the "reforms" in the Agreement proposed by Britain, and Sir Austen Chamberlain hoped that it would give such approval when the subject came up again. One can understand the hesitation of the members of the Council in according wholesale approval to the British proposals. What they must have noticed is that the Iraquis have been clamouring for the revision of the Anglo-Iraq Treaty of 1928, that they have repeatedly put up a demand for Iraq being admitted to the League of Nations and that the root problem lies in deciding how long Britain is to be allowed to act as mandatory for Iraq. It is the League's duty to face this problem courageously.

The Contrast.

In his very first address to the Congress Mr. Hoover said that he was determined to enforce the Prohibition Law strictly and stamp out every vestige of boot-legging. To this end he has resolved to appoint a National Commission to deal with the whole question of crime in general and with the problem of illicit liquor in particular. In fact, the strictest enforcement of the Prohibition Law seems to have already commenced, for it is reported that even the foreign Legations have now to get their own lorries to convey liquor for their use, the American Transport Company having been informed that "the load it has just delivered to the Legation must be its last". News comes now that in order to bring prohibition favourably before the public, 50,000 dollars is being employed for educational purposes such as posters, cartoons etc., stressing the evils of liquor traffic. Some of these cartoons may well be presented to the Bombay Government who can think of no better method of dealing with illicit liquor than tempting people with more liquor shops.

A Sharp Report.

Mr. Ramsay MacDonald's recent attack on the League against Imperialism for sending a message to the Indian National Congress sympathising with its ideal of Independence has provoked a spirited retort from Mr. Bridgeman, the Secretary of the League. Mr. Bridgeman contends that British Imperialism is a menace to the world's civilisation and that, therefore, it is the duty of the League to sympathise the movement for independence in every country now in bondage. He asks Mr. MacDonald himself how long he would persist in the course of co-operating with an Imperialist Commission and delaying the grant to India of full independence, the birth-right of every people, thereby disregarding the decision of the Labour Conference at Blackpool in 1927. "Hartals, black-legs, the death-blow on the heart of Lajpat Rai", says Mr. Bridgeman, "show clearly that confidence and co-operation were mere words." Mr. MacDonald and his Party are only keeping up the long British tradition of making promises fast and breaking them as fast.

Playing With Justice.

The Notification issued by the Agent to the Governor-General, Western India States, under which the Agent can, "if he thinks it expedient", "remove or exclude any person from the Civil Station areas of Wadhwan and Rajkot", "with or without assigning any reason therefor" is a wanton violation of the elementary principles of justice. That a man should be expelled without a trial and without his knowing why he is expelled, only because somebody in authority deems such expulsion expedient is a medieval travesty of justice, discreditable to any civilised Government of the twentieth century. The citizens of Rajkot and Wadhwan Civil Stations have naturally entered a strong protest against this ukase of the Agent. But the latter has only given them a sop in the shape of a Rule that the Notification shall not be put in force against any bona fide inhabitant of Rajkot and Wadhwan Civil Stations until he has been given an opportunity to show cause why the law should not be enforced against him. The alteration makes little difference in the unjust Notification as it does not apply to bona fide visitors to the Stations and as it is the duty of the authorities to show cause why they should expel a person.

Reforms Among Muslims.

The Association recently started at Karachi to popularise reforms in Muslim society as outlined by Mustafa Kemal Pasha, Riza Shah and Amanullah deserves to be welcomed by Muslims and Hindus alike. The reforms advocated by these three pioneers are most of them thoroughly rational and are indispensable for any society that wishes to keep abreast of the world's progress. The zeal for such reforms may turn out to be a new tie binding enlightened Hindus and Muslims together. As a matter of fact, Hindus and Muslims in the N.W. Frontier Province have been drawn together by their common sympathy with the reform movement of Amanullah. The Karachi Association appeals to the Muslim youths all over India to organise meetings and demonstrations in favour of reforms. We have no doubt that if Muslim youths respond to the appeal they will receive most cordial sympathy and supports from their comrades of other communities in the country.

NATIONAL DEMAND IN THE ASSEMBLY

Sad Tale of Govt's Unabashed Obstinacy Recalled

PANDIT MOTILAL'S SPIRITED SPEECH

—:o:—

We Stand by Declaration of 1917, Says Home Member

NEW DELHI, March 11.

In the Assembly to-day during the debate on the Constitution Pandit Motilal put a straight question wether the Government were prepared to grant Dominion Status within this year.

Mr. Crerar in reply declared that the Government could not enter into any controversy until the Simon Enquiry was concluded but reaffirmed the Viceroy's declaration of the Government's adherence, both in latter and spirit, to the declaration of 1917 and all that would follow from it.

AUXILIARY FORCE UNITS.

Mr. Mackworth Young informed Dr Moonje that Auxiliary Force units had been called out in aid of civil power on several occasions in the last five years but the only unit of the Territorial Force whitewas similarly called-out was 11/13th Frontier Force Rifles to round up a dangerous gang of dacoits near Rawalpindi last year. He was unaware that members of the Territorial Force had any grievance for not being called out in aid of civil power

HIGH COURTS BILL.

Mr. Crerar replying to Mr. Aney said that sufficient time was allowed by first introduction and re-introduction of High Courts Bill in Parliament to enable opinions to be expressed in India. All expressions of opinion which Government had received had been transmitted to the Secretary of State.

Mr. Jinnah asked what opinion the Government of India had themselves expressed. Mr. Crerar said Government had stated it would not be proper to maintain any discriminatory legislation against those judges who were members of I.C.S. or P.C.S.

AT WHOSE INSTANCE?

Mr. Aney: What about my question: "At whose instance Government made the recommendations to the Secretary of State".

Mr. Crerar: The Public, except the Bar Associations, has not expressed itself very clearly. The recommendation was made by Government in pursuance of the recommendations of the Civil Justice Committee

Mr. Jinnah: May I ask whether in view of the strong opposition all over India to the proposal, Government are prepared to reconsider their position and send a fresh representation to the Secretary of State?

Mr. Crerar: Government see no ground for modifying their attitude in the matter.

Mr. Chamanlal: Has a single Bar Association supported the proposal?

ADVERSE CRITICISM BY BAR ASSOCIATIONS.

Mr. Crerar: I am not aware of it. We have received representations from about 20 Bar Associations. All have criticised the proposal.

Mr. Neogy: Is the Home Member aware that no such recommendation was made by the Civil Justice Committee as he mentioned?

Mr. Crerar: The recommendation was made in pursuance of report of the Civil Justice Committee. I admit the committee did not make any recommendations on one part of the bill but Government held the position was consequential on the main recommendation of that Committee.

Mr. Neogy: It was the Indian Bar Committee, not the Civil Justice Committee who made the recommendations?

Mr. Crerar: Yes, there has been her is correct. (Laughter)

Mr. Jinnah: Is there any body or individual of standing who supported Government in this matter?

Mr. Crerar: Yes, there has been an expression of favourable opinion (Voices: "From whom?")

Mr. Crerar: Recently an eminent judge made a pronouncement on the subject.

Mr. Jinnah: Who is this Hon'ble Judge?

Mr. Crerar: Sir George Rankin. (Voices: "Oh".)

Mr. Chamanlal: Will the Government give a day for discussion of the subject?

Mr. Crerar: The matter has been before the public and the house for long.

CHEERS FOR A GANDHI CAP.

During question hour Mr. Shanmukham Chetty walked in wearing a Gandhi cap and the "European group cheered him."

GOVT'S. BORROWING POLICY.

Discussion was resumed on Sir Victor Sassoon's motion on the borrowing policy of the Government. He emphasised that every rupee taken for Government loans in India after limited capital available for investment was rupee loss for development of India's industry and commerce. He urged foreign investors help for Government loans at a low rate of interest and that of Indian investors for commercial and industrial programme.

Even Soviet Russia was straining every nerve to obtain capital from abroad for its industrial programme. If the lending country had no fear about the payment of interest or repayment of capital by India, then there could be no question of attaching conditions to any loan nor in practice had India been debarred from dealing with proceeds of loans in the way she thought best. He had never heard of any investor in India's sterling issues suggesting that India shall not be at liberty to buy Belgian rails.

Mr. B. Das interjected: But the Government does not allow us to buy.

"BAD SERVICE BETTER THAN NO SERVICE".

Sir Victor Sassoon: "There are no restrictions. If there are to be restrictions in future on any conditions to be laid down they must be clearly defined in the terms offered." It was by conservative financial policy that India had been able to borrow money on more favourable terms than most of the colonies.

Conclusing Sir Victor observed hat Government should adopt three courses, firstly, "take advantage of favourable money markets even if agency cost might be slightly high for the moment, secondly, satisfy your capital needs as far as possible in London a money market before absorbing available liquid capital in this country, and thirdly, in use of funds available for capital expenditure never lose sight of fact that agriculturists must come first every time.

BLED WHITE.

Mr. B. Das criticising the policy propounded by Sir Victor Sassoon said the policy so inunciated was for the purpose of safeguarding British vested interests in the country and to see that the Finance Member did not go out of their hands. Money to day was borrowed abroad and spent abroad in order that India may continue to be mostly an agricultural country. They were being beld white on account of the interest they were paying to foreign investors every year. They were accused that Indian capital was shy and Sir Basil Blackett was even jealous of every trinket Indian girl wore in daily life but the speaker maintained that there would be enough liquid capital in India if the different reserves to-day kept in London were transferred to this country.

"ADOPTED SONS OF GOVT."

Mr. Belvi said he was not against foreign borrowings if they were for the real good of the country but the whole policy of the Government of the country was based on economic and industrial exploitation of India and was dictated by European vested interests in the country who were the legacy of the East Indian Company.

Mr. Rangaswami Iyengar said that the policy advocated by Sir Victor Sassoon would not meet with much sympathy on the part of nonofficials in the House. He expected that Sir Victor would lay down a national policy of borrowing for the country but he was disappointed that the Finance Member was advised by European commerce of the country not only to borrow when there was a definite need for borrowing but to borrow even when there was no need at all, simply because the rate of interest was low.

Sir Darcy Lindsay said the House should be grateful to Sir Victor Sassoon for the lucid manner in which he showed the dangers of over-borrowing and the dangers of not utilising money when we could borrow to best advantage. He differed from previous speaker's view and said Governments could not start industrial concerns. (Mr. Belvi: That is what they are doing in Japan).

SIR PURSHOTTAMDAS' WARNING.

Sir Purshottamdas Thakurdas hoped that Sir Victor Sassoon would withdraw the motion, otherwise the speaker would have to vote against it. This manner of raising a debate was hardly the proper method of getting the sense of the House on the correct policy of national borrowing. The fact that Sir Darcy Lindsay had emphasised one aspect of Sir Victor Sassoon's speech made the speaker suspect that their purpose was to advise Government not to buy B. N. W. Railways. (Sir Darcy Lindsay: It was merely are example). capit Sir Purshotamdas declared that Indian opinion wanted al to be spent more on improving present railway services than on expanding them but whatever the price, the Government must buy B. N. D. Railway whose standard of railway travel for third class passengers was the lowest and must be improved. The speaker emphasised the existence of prejudice in Indian mind which was strengthened by High Commissioner's statements issued periodically showing that capital borrowed in London was used in buying British material, that urgent orders still went from India inispite of Government's assurance to the contrary. India Office might have the best of intention but on no financial transaction on behalf of India had India been able to congratulate India Office or itself.

(Continued on page 9.)

CONSTITUTIONAL ISSUE

—:o:—

Tories and Dissolution of Parliament

POWER OF THE COUNCIL OF STATE QUESTIONED

LONDON, Mar. 10.

It is understood that the Cabinet is consulting legal advisers regarding the constitutional issue raised by the forthcoming dissolution of Parliament in case King has not sufficiently recoverd to undertake the heavy duties connected with the dissolution of Parliament and possible subsequent developments.

It is pointed out that the present Council of State is not empowered to dissolve Parliament, and it is believed that Government is considering the contingency of promoting a Regency Bill.

Opinion is hardening that the general election will be arranged for the end of May.—Reuter.

FOREIGN CAPITAL TABOO

—:o:—

BRITISH INDUSTRIALIST'S MOVE

LONDON, Mar. 10.

New York.—That the British industrialists feel too much that foreign capital is entering their key industries is the opinion expressed by banker S. H. Vallance on the receipt of a cable stating that only British shareholders will be authorised to purchase additional shares which will be voted at the General Meeting of the British General Electric Company in London on 13 March. The Protective Committee has been formed by the American shareholders of the Company and it has been decided to employ counsel to attend the General Meeting on their behalf and their protest has been telegraphed to Sir Huge Hirst. It was suggested that the attention of the State Department should be drawn to the matter. —Reuter.

DR. RAEJI'S APPEAL DISMISSED

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SURAT, March. 11.

Mr. D. D. Cooper, Sessions Judge, to-day delivered judgment in the appeal made by Dr. M. M. Raeji, President, Surat Hindu Mahasabha against the conviction on charge of exciting communal illfeeling under Section 153-A I.P. Code and order to undergo six months rigorous imprisonment by Special Magistrate. The Judge rejected the appeal and confirmed the sentence of the lower court. Police officers took charge of Dr. Raeji. The accused is presenting an appeal to the High Court. —A. P.

TAX- PAYER BURDENED

—:o:—

Simon Committee's Trip to England

OVER 2 LACS FROM INDIAN REVENUE

NEW DELHI, March 11.

During question time in the Assembly today Mr. Jamnadas Mehta asked whether the hotel and other expenses of the Central Committee attched to the Simon Commission during the Committee's stay in England would be defrayed by His Majesty's Government; and if His Majesty's Government was not going to bear the expenses, Mr. Jamnadas asked the Government to state the total amount of expenses estimated to be incurred from Indian revenues in that connection.

Mr. Mehta also asked whether the cost of passage to England of the members of the family of each individual member of the Central Committee was going to be borne by Indian revenues.

BURDEN ON INDIAN REVENUES.

Mr. Crerar, Home Member, replied that the offer of His Majesty's Government to entertain the members of the Central Committee while in England for resumed sitting of the Joint Free Conference conferred no obligation to relieve Indian revenues of the expenses of their journey to England on the business of the Committee. His Majesty's Government have invited the members of the Committee to be their guests for two months from the 8th June and hotel accommodation will be provided for them for that period and their hotel expenses will be met by his Majesty's Government.

Mr. Crerar also said that the provision of Rs. 1,60,254 had been included in the budget estimates to cover the total estimated expenditure of the Committee in England. In addition passage expenses were expected to amount to Rs. 29,500. The suggestion that the Committee should visit England for the purpose of additional sittings of the Joint Free Conference was made by the Statutory Commission and not by the Government of India.

RETURN PASSAGES TO WIVES.

Referring to the cost of passage to England of the members of the family of each members of the Central Committee, Mr. Crerar said that each member had been allowed by the Secretary of State a free first class return passage for his wife for her voyages to and from England. This concession did not extend to other members of the family. The cost of these passages was debited to the expenses respectively of the Commission and the Committee which were met from Indian revenues aided by a lump sum grant from British revenues towards the expenses of the Commission.—Free Press.

GENERAL NADIR KHAN NOT KILLED

—:o:—

Favourably Received in Khost

ROBBER CHIEF'S LETTER TO ALI BROTHERS

PESHAWAR, March. 11.

(CENSORED)

The report that General Nadir Khan has been killed is untrue. He was received favourably in Khost. Preparations had been made for the reception of General Nadir Khan in Kabul, and when it was learnt that he would not arrive there, orders were given by the Amir for his property to be confiscated. Sirdar Hashim Khan has reached Halpura safely. His influence in the Jalalabad province is stated to be considerable.—A. P.

ROBBER CHIEF'S LETTER TO ALI BROTHERS

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MULLAH OF SHORE BAZAR ACTS AS EMISSARY

Rumour is afloat that Baccha-I-Sakko through his emissary Said Kasim, the Mullah of Shore bazar, sent letters to the President of the Central Khilafat Committee and Ali Brothers purporting to say that Habibullah had done a singular service in driving out the heretic Amanullah and that now 'Shariat' was dominant in his dominions. The emissary, it is said, delivered the same to Maulana Abul Kalam Azad taking him for the President of the Khilafat Committee. The Maulana will shortly publish the document. It is also suspected that Said Kasim delivered the other letter to the Ali Brothers.—"Moslem Outlook."

NADIR KHAN NOT ARRESTED

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PESHAWAR, March. 11.

The Report of General Nadir Khan's arrest and confiscation of his property is believed to be untrue. Amanullah's advance on Ghazni is doubtful. Even if military preparations were complete, the state of the roads and the weather would prevent the movement of troops.—A. P.

MUSLIMS DEFY 'MISLEADERS' FATWA

Huge Congress Demonstrations and Bonfires

WARNING TO FOREIGN CLOTH DEALERS

—:o:—

The Nation Reiterates its Demand

PESHAWAR, March 10.

Whatever the enemies of the freedom of the Fronties may say the Hindu-Muslim relations in this predominantly Moslem province have always been cordial. What minor cause there might have been for quarrel have now been removed thank to the visit of Maulana Abdul Kalam Azad. Once more Hindus and Mohammedans united together and formed a big procession which paraded the city streets this afternoon Afterwards a crowded meeting was held in the Islamia Club with Agha Syed Balbadshah in the chair. Resolutions were passed affirming the need for enacting the Nehru Constitution, the boycott of foreign goods, protesting against the arrest of the Mahatma and sympathising with Amanullah and assuring him of the readiness of Indians to give him all valid assistance.—Free Press.

THE PUNJAB RISES TO OCCASION

—:o:—

MUSLIM LEADER LEADES HUGE DEMONSTRATION

LAHORE, March 10.

In obedience to the Congress man date a huge procession was organised this afternoon which started from Mori Gate and paraded through the principal streets of the city singing national songs Maulana Zafer Ali, Lala Dunichand, and Lala Kerozechand led the procession which coming out of the city walls through the Delhi Gate terminated in the gardens Out side the Mochi Gate a public meeting was held Maulana Zafar Ali Khan presiding and speeches were made urging the people to sink differences and work strenuously the programme chalked out by the All-Parties Conference and the Congress. At the close of the meeting there was a bonfire of foreign cloths.—Free Press.

CONGRESS PRESIDENT LEADS

—:o:—

REACTIONARY 'FATWA' DEFIED BY MUSLIM LEADERS

DELHI, March 10

Massages have been received from practically all the principal stations in India reporting the observance of Swaraj Day in pursuance of the resolution of the Congress working Committee. The general feature was that there were processions headed by nationalist leaders which marched through the main thoroughfares and these prosessions were followed by public meetings at which resolutions were adopted supporting the Nehru report.

MUSLIM LEADERS DEFY 'FATWA.'

In Delhi Pandit Motilal Nehru headed a procession which gained in strength as it passed through Chandni Chowk and other busy localities Almost every member of the Congress party in the Assembly and in the Council of State formed the vanguard of the procession, other prominent personages being Dr. Ansari Maulana abul Kalam Azad and Doctors Alam and Satvapal.

NATION'S DEMAND.

At a public meeting held in Queens Garlens at which Mr. Srinivas Iyengar was also present speeches were made by Dr. Ansari, Dr. Satvapal and Seth Govinddas explaining that the basic demand of the nation was that contained in the Nehru report which was endorsed by the Congress. A resolution was adopted declaring that the system of Government existing in this country should be replaced forthwith by constitution recommended by all Parties Committee and approved by the Indian National Congress. Pandit Motilal explained the significance of Mahatma Gandhi's arrest at Calcutta and exhorted the people to sink their difference boycott foreign cloth and to work for swaraj Amendments to tone up the resolution in the direction of Independance were either lost or withdrawn.—A. P.

BONFIRE IN MADRAS

MADRAS, March 10

In response to the Congress directions a public meeting was held this evening at the Tilak Ghat, and a bonfire of foreign cloths was made at the end of the meeting. The meeting also resolved to support the Nehru Report. —A. P.

AT JHANSI

JHANSI, Mar. 11.

A huge procession including college and school students marched through the important streets with national flags. A mass meeting was held in the evening when the Congress programme was explained and a resolution passed affirming the national demand as embodied in the Nehru Report. The boycott and collection of foreign cloth for burning is going on.—Free Press.

AT BELGAUM

BELGAUM, Mar. 11.

In obedience to the directions of the Working Committee of the Congress a portrait of Mother India was taken out in procession last afternoon. The procession was followed by many people and quite a large quantity of foreign clothes were collected for bonfire. A crowded meeting was held and a resolution of disapproval of the present administration and of unequivocal support to the demands embodied in the Nehru Report was unanimously passed. The bonfire of foreign clothes was postponed to the 17th instant.—Free Press.

SWARAJ DAY IN POONA

POONA, Mar. 11.

Under the auspices of the City Congress Committee a large Swaraj procession with Congress flags was taken out yesterday evening from old Peshawas Palace to Reay Market Maidan. A largely attended public meeting was held there later under the presidency of Gulam Dastagir who exhorted the audience to follow the Congress lead and to reject the false preachings of the big Maulanas. A bonfire of foreign cloth concluded the proceedings.—A. P.

AT BENARES

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BENARES, Mar. 11.

In accordance with the recommendation of the Congress Working Committee all-India Swaraj Day was observed here yesterday. A procession was taken through principal roads in the afternoon and a huge meeting was held at the Town Hall in the evening. Mr. Sriprakasa who presided explained to the audience that Congress Working Committee had resolved on demanding replacement of present Government by the All Party Constitution. —A. P.

AT CALCUTTA

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CALCUTTA, March 10.

Meetings were held in various parts of the City to-day when resolutions were passed in accordance with the mandate of the Congress Working Committee.

NO DISUNION IN COUNTRY.

Presiding over a meeting at Kalighat Park, Mr. J. M. Sen Gupta reiterated that there was no disunion among the various political groups whether in or out of the Congress He appealed for support to the Nehru Constitution which demanded full recognition of India's political rights. He added that Government's repressive measures were only calculated to help India to be more united.

It is understood that at Maheshwari Bhavan where Marwaris held a meeting the proprietor asked the organisers not to burn cloth, although this was part of the pre-arranged proceedings. On the conclusion of the meeting foreign cloth was burned within other private premises.—A. P.

SWARAJ DAY PASSES OFF PEACEFULLY

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SEW DELHI, March. 11.

Reports received about the observance of Swaraj Day show that demonstrations passed off peacefully at all stations.—A. P.

LADIES PRESENT PURSE

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RANGOON, March 10.

The Rangoon ladies on Saturday night presented Mahatma Gandhi with an address and a purse, the latter being a collection amounting to Rs. 2,500. Gandhiji explained the ideal of Indian womanhood and expressed the hope that mothers would train their children in a pure atmosphere holding before them the ideal of patriotism and service of the country.—A. P.

NEW DELHI, March. 11.

All sorts of reports and rumours are current in the bazaars of Peshawar and some parts of the Frontier, Government of India have received no confirmation of the murder of General Nadir Khan.—A. P.

GOVT. PLEAD POVERTY AGAIN

No Funds For Primary Education

COUNCIL VOTES AGAINST INCREASED FEES

Another Defeat for Bombay Govt.

Monday's proceedings of the Bombay Legislative Council were in a way remarkable not so much for their liveliness but for the well-merited trouncing of the Government by the popular parties in the House. For three times in succession, during this session, Government were beaten hollow on questions of vital public importance. This time it was the question regarding the proposed increase by Government in school and college fees. This very same proposal was brought forward by the Government only last year and the House had rejected it by a thumping majority. Unabashed the Government tried the experiment over again with the same result.

Mr. J. C. Swaminarayan set the ball of debate rolling by moving that the total provision of Rs. 17,37,000 for University education be reduced by Rs. 1,000.

Dewan Bahadur Harilal Desai, Minister for Local Self-Government, took great pains in trying to justify the Government's proposal. He was particularly anxious to prove the justification of the proposal because it was in his time as the Minister for Education that the proposal first came before the Council. His defence was as lame as his arguments were unconvincing. The proposal, he pointed out, was not applicable to all colleges alike. In places where there was only one college, the fees would continue to be the same, but it was only in such cities as had more than one college that the fees of the Government Arts Colleges were going to be raised. All this was being done, he tried to assure the House, with a view to give more help to aided schools and colleges.

Speaker after speaker got up and exposed threadbare the hollowness of the arguments advanced by Government.

A QUESTION OF EXPEDIENCY.

The Minister for Education played the game of a diplomat. To begin with, he frankly admitted that the raising of fees was a question only of expediency and not of principle. The times had changed, he said, and so certain adjustments had to be made in the policy of education. The Minister was far too shrewd not to see the tone of the debate. He made the best of his bad job and assured the House, as if such an assurance was necessary, that he would abide by its decision.

The House divided on the motion which was carried by a good majority. The voting was small as a number of members were absent. For the second time the Council expressed itself, in no unmistakable terms, against the raising of fees either of schools or colleges. The announcement of the division result was greeted with an applause from the galleries which were filled yesterday by a number of college students.

The House then had a debate on the Government's educational policy. The debate was initiated by Mr. Ginwalla by moving a cut of Rs. 100 to the total demand for education. Members from various districts charged the Government with want of sympathy in respect of primary education.

A happy circumstance came to the aid of the Minister for Education. There was very little time left for his reply to the debate and nothing would have been more welcome to him. He could conveniently brush aside all inconvenient arguments by curtly saying that he had not enough time at his disposal to go over so many questions. He called himself a "Big boy" who was often whipped by the teacher as a lesson to other boys. He had one excuse, quite handy, namely, the financial stringency of the Government. He made all sorts of vague promises and committed himself to none.

The motion was lost when put to vote.

PROCEEDINGS IN DETAIL

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The demands for grants were further discussed by the Bombay Legislative Council at its sitting on Monday.

The Finance Member made a demand for grant of Rs. 1,60,000 under "General Administration—Transferred" (Minister's salary). The grant was made without discussion.

The Home Member made a demand for a grant of Rs. 63,67,000 under "Administration of Justice". This grant was also made without discussion as cut motions on it were not moved.

The Council then granted the demand of the Home Member for a sum of Rs. 1,66,73,000 under the head "Police".

Hon. Moulavi Raffuddin Ahmed, Minister for Education, made a demand for a grant of Rs. 1,95,31,000 under "Education".

PRINCIPAL SHIRRAS AGAIN!

Mr. J. C. Swaminarayan moved a cut of Rs. 100 in the provision for Government Arts Colleges. His intention in moving this cut was to open a discussion regarding the conduct of Mr. Findlay Shirras, Principal of Gujarat College, in punishing the students of the college for their absence on the day of the arrival of the Simon Commission in India. Mr. Swaminarayan opened the debate on the Gujarat College strike and briefly related to the House the history of that strike from beginning to end. His contention was that Government had not taken any action against Principal Shirras who was responsible for the strike and all its consequences. The students, he said, had lost their studies for one month, which was a great loss to them. The mover then pointed out that even Government's conduct in the matter was far from satisfactory. The Government were at fault in so far they did not take immediate action. Proceeding, the speaker said he was glad that at last peace was arrived at and greater hardship was averted. It was, however, the duty of Government to see that no victimisation took place in the Gujarat College. He made it clear that he did not want to press the motion to the vote of the House. What he wanted was to raise a discussion on the question.

EDUCATION MINISTER'S REPLY.

The Minister for Education, replying to Mr. Swaminarayan, said that the action of Mr. Shirras, apart from any doubts that could be entertained with regard to the fact with which he handled the situation, was perfectly justifiable. He was merely carrying out the general and usual rules regarding the college administration. That was a point which would be admitted by everybody. Personally, he believed that in this particular case Mr. Shirras was not wrong. He could assure the House that in imposing the fines on defaulters Mr. Shirras had no political motives whatsoever. He (Mr. Shirras) had himself denied the allegation about political motives and there was no reason why that denial should be disbelieved by anybody. Continuing, the Minister informed the House that Mr. Shirras was treating the students with generosity. He was moving the Senate for granting the term which the students had lost on account of their continued absence. The Minister could see from newspaper reports that Principal Shirras and his students were getting on nicely together. They were holding social parties and possibly embracing one another. (Laughter.) Who knew if the students of the Gujarat College would not vote an address to Principal Shirras when the latter retired from service?

In view of the explanation given by the Minister, the cut motion was withdrawn.

RISE IN SCHOOL AND COLLEGE FEES.

Mr. J. C. Swaminarayan (Ahmedabad) then raised a debate on the proposal of Government to raise fees in Government schools and colleges by moving a cut of Rs. 1,000 in the total provision for University education. The mover made a brief speech in which he frankly told Government that none of their argument would justify even the slightest increase in school and college fees which were already too high.

Moulavi Raffuddin Ahmed, Minister for Education, explaining his personal attitude in the matter, said he had not very much changed since he spoke in support of a similar motion only last year. Last time, he went on to say, when the question of increasing the fees was before the House, the majority in favour of the proposed increase was not very strong. The Government had, therefore, to drop the idea for one year. Government had again come forward with the proposal this year because some of the colleges had made representations requesting Government to sanction the increase in fees as it was difficult for them to go on with the existing rates of fees.

Mr. Naraindas Bechar (Karachi), supporting the cut, drew attention to the fact that only last year the Council had given its verdict against the increase in fees. The fees at present were so excessive and high that it was almost impossible for poor people to educate their children. Any increase, therefore, in fees would be the last straw on the camel's back. When the portfolio of Education, continued Mr. Bechar, came to a man who had lost no occasion in the Council to champion the cause of backward and depressed classes, it was naturally thought by many that in future no attempt would be made to make education dearer, but unfortunately all hopes in that direction were falsified. The speaker warned that the new Minister would be unpopular if he succeeded in raising the fees. He wished the Minister had better not tried that experiment in the first year of his career.

Dewan Bahadur Harilal Desai, Minister for Local Self-Government, fully explained the proposal regarding the increase in fees. As regards Arts colleges, he began, the proposal was that wherever there was only one college the fees would not be increased, but in places where there were two or more colleges, the fees of Government colleges would be raised from Rs. 75 a term to Rs. 90. In Ahmedabad and Dharwar, there being only one college in each place, no fees would be raised. The Gujarat and Karnatak Colleges, therefore, were exempted from the proposed increase in fees. In Poona and Bombay the fees of Government colleges would be raised according to the proposal.

The Minister for Local Self-Government then tried to defend the Government's proposal for raising fees. If the fees of Government colleges were increased, he argued, the students in these colleges would go to aided colleges with the result that the aided colleges would then be in a position to employ better staff and have better equipment. The proposal was, therefore, made in the interests of aided colleges. Coming to the increase of fees in schools, the Minister submitted that the only way to help aided schools was to raise fees in Government schools and colleges. It was, however, intended that Government schools in out-of-the-way and small places should continue to charge the same fees as at present. This meant that poor people in small places would not be affected by the proposed increase in fees.

Mr. Amritlal D. Sheth (Ahmedabad) expressed satisfaction at the fact that the change of places had not brought about the change of mentality so far as the Minister for Education was concerned. He was glad to know that there was very little change between ordinary Moulavi Rafiuddin and Honourable Moulavi Rafiuddin. Referring to the subject under discussion, he opined, there was no necessity whatsoever to increase the fees either of schools and colleges.

Dr. M. K. Dixit (Surat) supported the cut and criticised the educational policy of Government. In an educationally backward country like India, he said, no attempt at making education dearer would be justified.

Mr. R. G. Pradhan (Nasik) emphatically protested against raising of fees for secondary education. He wanted the Government to make a candid confession about their educational policy.

A motion for closure, which was accepted, put a stop to all further debate.

The Minister for Education, replying to the debate, gave his opinion that the question under discussion was not a matter of principle. It was only a matter of expediency. As times and conditions were changing, certain adjustments in Government's educational policy were necessary. They all knew that Government were handicapped by financial stringency and it was on that ground alone, they had to raise the fees. If the House was still of opinion that the fees should not be increased by all means let it express its opinion and the Government would abide by it. It was likely that the opinion of the House might have changed.

MOTION CARRIED.

The House then divided on Mr. Swaminarayan's motion which was carried by 37 to 22 votes. The declaration of the result of the division was greeted with applause even from the visitors' galleries.

Then followed the general debate on the educational policy of Government. The ball was set rolling by Mr. F. J. Ginwalla (Bombay) who moved that the total demand for education be reduced by Rs. 100. A number of speakers participated in the general discussion that followed.

Mr. Ginwalla, criticising the Government's policy, pointed out that no provision had been made in the budget for building grants. Every time they wanted more money for education, the Government's standing complaint was that there was financial stringency. The speaker was at a loss to know why that financial stringency should come in the way of nation-building departments only.

Rao Bahadur B. R. Naik (Surat) supported the cut, strongly criticising the educational policy of Government.

Mr. Noor Mohamad (Hyderabad) complained that proper attention was not paid by Government to the education of Muslim boys in Sind. If Government, he proceeded, wanted to have control over schools and if they were not prepared to transfer that control to the Local Boards, then they must be prepared to spend more money on these schools. The speaker then alluded to the report submitted to the Simon Commission by the Committee of the Legislature and informed the House that this Committee had blamed the province of Sind for its backwardness in education.

Speaking on the motion, Mr. Wasif took occasion to raise the question regarding communal agitation in the Fergusson College, Poona. He wanted to know from the Government full facts about that agitation. He also wanted to know what Government had done so far in the matter. He was afraid that unless the causes of the quarrel were removed, the Muslim students would have to leave the college.

Mr. Naraindas Bechar (Karachi) spoke for nearly an hour, trenchantly criticising the Government's policy of education. His main grievance was about the city of Karachi which, he said, was thoroughly dissatisfied at the treatment meted out to it in respect of education grant. Particularly, he laid emphasis on the urgent necessity of providing more funds towards the primary education of depressed classes in Karachi.

Mr. L. M. Deshpande (Satara) complained that Government had not yet considered the scheme regarding the salaries of primary tachers.

Mr. F. J. Ginwalla wound up the debate.

THE MINISTER'S UNENVIABLE POSITION.

The Minister for Education, in his reply to the debate, remarked that the position of Education Minister was like that of the big boy in a class. As the big boy was always whipped as a lesson to the other boys, so also the Minister for Education came in for a larger share of whipping. Several members, he went on to say, had accused him of committing various sins of commission and omission, but he would only say in reply that for some of those sins the Finance Member was responsible since he could not provide more money.

A PIOUS DESIRE.

The Government, in spite of their desire, could not give more money to the University obviously owing to financial stringency. He knew that Government ought to have given more, but at the same time they had also to understand that the University was not starving. Adverting to the question of opening more schools, he observed that under the Primary Education Act Government were expecting local authorities to open schools. As regards Andheri College he gave the usual assurance that the question was under consideration of Government, but the action was postponed owing to financial stringency. Proceeding, the Minister said both cities and mofussils were crying for more funds. Surely, they did not expect the Government to satisfy all of them.

Referring to the working of the Primary Education Act and "Sathe-Paranjpye" scheme, he told the House that Dr. Paranjpye had recommended that scheme when he was a professor. He had not taken proper account of the finances of the Presidency. In the end, he vaguely assured the House that Government would do all in their power to relieve the grievances of the people in various parts of the Presidency. "Wait and see" was the burden of his song.

The cut motion was lost without a division.

To-day being the last day for demands for grants, the Council will meet one hour earlier. Rao Bahadur Kale will move a token cut employing censure on the Minister's educational policy. The guillotine will be applied to the undiscussed demands at 5 p.m. to-day.

IN THE LAND OF PAGODAS

Mahatma Ghandhi is having a most successful tour in Burma where he is enthusiastically welcomed both by Burmese and Indians.

SILVER BULLETS GREET MAHATMA

—:o:—

Remove Superstitious Beliefs by Unimpeachable Authority and Wisdom.

PRIESTHOOD IN THE BALANCE

RANGOON, Mar. 10.

What can only be described as a superhuman labour was performed by Mahatma Gandhi to-day, in completing his work in Rangoon by addressing a dozen meetings during the course of the day. Brisk collections for Khadi for which Mahatmaji made fervent appeal mounted up to about Rs. 75,000, of which Rs. 15,000 were collected on the spot.

Mahatmaji has made a profound impression upon the people of Burma and got an easy access to the Burman heart. His speeches were as if coming from Buddha.

Addressing a mammoth gathering at Shwedagon Pagoda to-night, Mahatma Gandhi said:

Mr. Chairman and friends,—I had an exhausting day. Therefore I am obliged to make no lengthy speech. You will understand me when I tell you that I have not much energy left in me to give you a long speech or to pronounce the speech in a loud voice. You see on this elevated and sacred site so many phoongyis and such a vast audience as is no doubt an inspiring sight. If I had enough energy left in me at the end of the day, with the spirit of that inspiration, I would have delivered a long speech. I am glad however that the audience has sensed the exhaustion in me and is taking leave."

PRIESTHOOD IN BALANCE.

Here Mahatmaji was reminded that it was prayer time and that only the Mahomedan audience was leaving for prayer. Mahatmaji then continuing said:

"You will not expect me to deal with the local situation under these circumstances. But this I would say to the the preiesthood of the world you are also in the balance. I am glad to hear that the phoongyis were leading the political movements in Burma. But you have a very serious responsibility on your shoulders when you undertake political battles. It shows the priesthood is not always begging in interesting itself in political matters. But you must be careful of unscrupulous men. If phoongyis aspire to lead the political movements of this one of the fairest lands on the face of the earth, to shoulder such an immense responsibility, I would ask you to remove your superstitious beliefs by unimpeachable authority and wisdom. If this essential conditon is maintained you will have the whole of Burma at your back, which will respond to your nod.

May the spirit of the great Lord Buddha under whose shed we are now seated guide every one of your movements. I thank you for graciog this occasion by your presence and I thank you for the warmth with which you have received me over since I landed on your hospitable shore. I wish everything that is good to the good and simple-hearted people of Burma." (Loud and continuous applause).—Free Press.

MAHATMA'S ADVICE TO INDIANS

PERSONAL INTEGRITY AND CHARACTER

RANGOON, March 10.

Mahatma Gandhi had a very busy day to-day, his programme commencing at seven in the morning and ending late in the evening.

First, he addressed a gathering of the Gujerati communiti, in Gujerati, at Ariff Hall in the course of which he detailed how various funds entrusted to him had been distributed in the past. He reminded his audience that Burma was joined to India by virtue of the British connection. Indians were more or less foreigners and they must maintain a high standard of personal integrity and character so as to win appreciation of the Burmese people. Anything done otherwise would be a blot on India.

CHETTIARS' PRESENT PURSE.

Mahatma Gandhi next opened a new building of the Nattukottai Chettiar School at Kaybe seven miles from Rangoon where the Chettiar community presented him with an address and a lacquer box which when auctioned fetched Rs. 120, and also a purse containing Rs. 5,000. The address stated that Mahatma Gandhi had spiritualised the political institutions of India and it was their firm conviction that no work done by any man no matter how great would really progress and prosper unless it had a religious backing. In Mahatma Gandhi they had found personified the ancient ideal of self-restraint in life. The Chettiar school is a residential institution in which education will be imparted through the mother tongue of the students.

Replying to the address Mahatma Gandhi explained the object of his collection and appealed for more money pointing out that the Chettiars were wealthier than the Gujeratis.

This function over, he motored to Banktaw six miles distant where he had a private reception at the residence of Dhansukhlal Mehta and was presented with a purse of Rs. 3,000 in addition to receiving Rs. 1,000 as a result of auctioning of jewelleries presented by the assembled people.

WEAR KHADI.

Mahatma Gandhi appealed to all to use khadi and so help and feed the starving millions of India. Later returning to town Mahatma Gandhi had a reception with the presentation of an address and a purse of Rs. 950 from the Oriya community in Burma at the Reddiar Hall. Reference was made in the Oriya address to Mahatma Gandhi's numerous benevolent activities in Orissa and how they had helped to revolutionise their conception of national emancipation, remove differences and consolidate the masses. Mahatma Gandhi replying appreciated the difficulties of the Orivas, having spent some time in Orissa. He advised them not to lose hope. The remedy lay in their own hands.

EVIL OF EARLY MARRIAGE.

Next at Sooniram Hall Mahatma Gandhi was the recipient of a purse containing Rs 1,001 and an address from Gorakhpur Brahmins members of which community, coming from Gorakhpur in northern India, are employed in Burma as Duryans. Replying in Hindi Mahatma Gandhi expressed his appreciation of the interest shown by them in Khadi and urged its more extensive use. He asked them not to be ashamed of their vocation as it involved great responsibility. He asked them to remove the evil of early marriage of girls and to educate the latter.

This function concluded Mahatma Gandhi's morning programme.—A. P.

ANGLO-IRAQ AGREEMENT

PRINCSPLE OF ABOLITION

—:o:—

LONDON, March 10.

Geneva.—The League Council dealt with the British proposals to the Council to approve of the principle of the abolition of Anglo-Iraq Agreement concerning the capitulations which should be replaced by a uniform system of justice and also the authorisation of the British Government to prepare for submission to the Council at a later date detailed proposals in collaboration with the Iraq Government.

The Finnish representative presenting the report said there was no reason for the Council to refuse the required authorisation.

The Persian member of the Council congratulated the British Government on the proposed reform.

Sir Austen Chamberlain thanked the Persian member and regretted that the Council was unable unanimiliedly to approve the reform now, but he hoped that it would do so when it came up again as it was in interests, not only of Iraq but other countries. He added that Britain would take necessary steps to satisfy States affected.—Reuter.

HEALING THE SICK.

Wonderful power of Chhotabhai Umedbhai Patel, Esqr., of Baroda, Sayaji Guni.

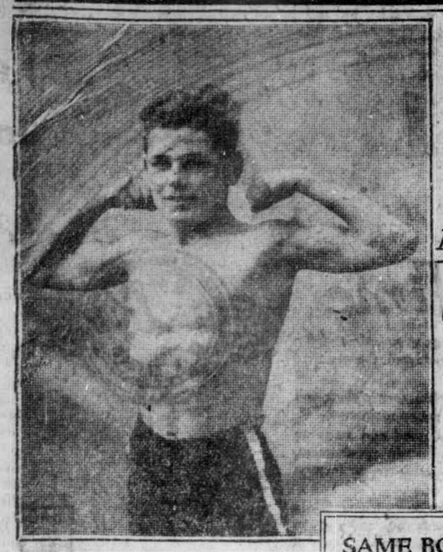
It was a lucky day when I met Mr. Patel at Anand. He was on his way to Baroda just after effecting miraculous cures to 2 persons of depressed class. I narrated my case of Haemorrage due to intestinal ulceration which reduced me to extreme weakness. By taking medicine from a local physician for about 45 days I was tired. Mr. Patel sympathised with me and kindly agreed to try his method of induced auto-suggestion. In two sittings with him I was completely cured and within a fortnight I was strong enough to undertake the journey from Surat to Multan.

I heartily pray to God to give him long life to serve my countrymen in the same way as Emile Coue of Nancy does in France.

H. H. The Maharajah Sayajirao Gaekwad can reasonably be proud of maintaining such a pensioner of his Agricultural Department.

A GRATEFUL PATIENT.

(Adv.)



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Age 18

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SAME BOY WHEN A CHILD

Feb. 8th, 1909.
Age 6½ months; weight 6½ lbs.
BEFORE TAKING VIROL

March 9th, 1910.
Age 1 year 7 months; weight, 31½ lbs.
AFTER 13 MONTHS on VIROL

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You must remove it

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Run your tongue across your teeth and you can feel that film now — a sort of slippery coating.

It absorbs discolorations from food, smoking, etc. It invites tooth decay, gum troubles and is the chief cause of pyorrhea because it breeds bacteria and is the basis of tartar.

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8-19-B

NATIONAL DEMAND IN THE ASSEMBLY

Continued from page. 7.

on those good intentions. (Laughter). The speaker was however prepared to trust the Finance Member with his great experience and practical business knowledge to borrow wherever he liked provided he was able to satisfy the country that he was able to act in her best interests. (Applause).

SIR G. SCHUSTER REPLIES TO DEBATE.

Sir George Schuster replying to the debate said the House should be grateful to Sir Victor Sassoon for putting the situation as it existed to-day. The question of principle had been argued by both sides but the speaker had to go back to his desk and face practical realities. He ventured to think that in dealing with problems as they stood to-day, there would not be much difference if his place was occupied by one chosen from the Opposition benches. Whatever was done regarding borrowing for capital expenditure there was one object alone that it must be for the benefit of India. (Applause).

It had been suggested that purchase of British material for Indian railways had been entirely to the benefit of British industries. Any one who wished economic development of India must naturally first lookto the development of the transport facilities.

Business was interdependent and recently there occurred a case which contained in it some element of truth. In order to give some protection to Bombay spinners we hit Japanese export and Japan consequently closed her market to Burma rice.

Continuing Sir George Schuster said that as for the general question of borrowing in India or abroad, his arguments embodied in his budget speech remained unaltered.

Sir Victor Sassoon withdrew his motion for a cut and the Finance Department grant was voted.

EXECUTIVE COUNCIL GRANT.

Sir George Schuster than moved the demand for the Executive Council.

Pandit Motilal moved that the entire grant should be reduced to one rupee. There were cheers both when he rose to move the cut and when he read out his motion. The Pundit said that his motion was a hardy annual which had now become firmly implanted in had noetao taoi rn hrdl taoinkdd ed in the soil of the present constitution.

A HARDY ANNUAL.

Pandit Motilal remarked that this hardy annual thrived in the rich soil of what was known as benevolent despotism, receiving continuous nourishment from the stream of executive highhandedness which careered merrily along its uninterrupted course throughout the year. It was an evergreen which came into blossom about this time of the year with what looked like a promise of rich harvest of fruit but the ever-vigilant bureaucratic gardener who knew that the fruit was likely to be poisonous for him, took care to gather the blossom before it could fulfil its promise. This process had gone on from years end to years end, the tree becoming stronger every year and the annual blossom richer and richer, but always gathered before there was any sign of fruit The only consolation for those to whom the fruit was not poison but nectar was that the tree was still growing and the blossom when it next appeared would be out of the gardeners reach. (hear hear). That hardy perennial was the national demand and the time had now come when it was beyond the power of autocracy to prevent the fruition in the ordinary course of nature. "To those who have eyes to see it ought to be clear that all further attempts to hinder or delay this natural course are bound to end in disaster. Our quarrel is with the present system of administration of which the Executive Council is the fountain head".

Proceeding Pandit Motilal Nehru recapitulated the history of the demand from February 1924, when a motion was put forward in the Assembly for the grant of responsible Government and the summoning was a representative round table conference. Though that resolution was passed by an overwhelming majority the response which came from Lord Olivier was unsatisfactory. The Muddiman Committee which was a purely departmental enquiry was appointed. The assembly disappointed, refused the first four budget grants and rejected the finance Bill in March. All grants were restored and the Finance Bill certified. This was followed by repression in Bengal.

REPEATED REJECTION OF NATION'S DEMAND.

In December 1924, the country unanimously supported the national demand and condemned repression. In February 1925, the constitutional demand was reiterated during the debate on the demand for grants for the Railway Board and the Executive Council. In May that year Mr. C. R. Das made a generous offer which was rejected by Lord Birkenhead. The Muddiman Committee submitted its report with two sets of recommendations, one by the majority and the other by the minority. Lord Birkenhead refused to accept the weighty recommendations of the minority. In August, the Assembly reaffirmed the national demand and indicated the lines on which a scheme of responsible Government should be based. He himself told the Government that they were willing to co-operate on their own terms and were ready to discuss those terms with the representatives of the British Government, but that they would not accept any Constitution imposed from outside. That offer was rejected, and Congressmen decided to appeal to the country at the elections in support of the national demand, and walk out of the Assembly after making a statement.

When Pandit Motilal recalled his walk out speech made in March 1926, Mr. Kabiruddin Ahmed interrupted asking "with what result?"

Pandit Motilal retorted, saying, "the result? You have seen, and you will see". (laughter).

The Pandit continued that between January and March 1927 all parties accepted the national demand which was again repeated in the Assembly during the debate on the grant for the executive council that year. Between May and December steps were taken for bringing about comiunal and political unity and with a view the formulate a national constitution agreed upon by all parties. But the Government appointed the Simon Commissioner against the wishes of the people of India. The motion for rthe boycott of the Commission was carried in the Assembly, which repeated the national demand at the same time the all-parties convention was held which decided to frame a constitution and to continue the boycott of the commission. The Congress Party had nothing to do with the Commission, and even if the Commissions report satisfied other parties, it was not going to satisfy the Congress.

Indeed. All indications showed that the Simon Commission's report would satisfy none except the European group and the Treasury benches. Pandit Motilal explained that the Nehru Committee ceaselessly worked against time and had framed a Constitution based on the constitutions of the Dominions and claiming the same form of full Responsible Government as enjoyed by the dominions. This was the latest form of the National Domand. So far as the basic principle of the demand was concerned, the whole country and all sades of opinion, political, religious, commercial and industrial, were fully agreed. (hear).

"There is, of course, the important wing of the Congress which aims at complete independence, but there is no section of people who will have anything less than full dominion statue. As for the independence wing, it has also agreed to adopt the Constitution proposed by the Nehru Committee if it is forthwith conceded by the Government. I am not asking the House to adopt the report either in whole or in part. I mention it as an important event, to emphasise the fact that so far as the Government is concerned, we are at one in demanding full responsible Govelfrment of the Dominion type. (applause from non-official benches). I say that the root cause of these differences lies in common distrust of the Government.

Pandit Motilal Nehru, continuing said, "I have heard responsible politicians say that they would not insist upon this or that point if they were only sure that the Government would concede the main demand for Dominion Status based on adult suffrage. But as that is not to be, they feel that they would be seriously handicapped if they resile from the osition taken up by them. I am certain that no sooner does full dominion status become an accomplished fact, then all differences will automatically adjust themselves. (hear, hear). The door of neotiation and comprimise is still open and will always remain open. No constitution however carefully drawn up can subsist for all time come.

COME OUT WITH YOUR OFFER

Pandit Motilal addressing the Treasury benches then continued: "Do not seek shelter under the few points of difference that remain to be adjusted. Come out with what you reality have in your minds. If you are prepared to concede full responsible Government and take the necessary steps, bind yourselves to do so by your promise. We shall have no difficulty an presenting an agreed constitution on the basis of full Dominion status."

Mr. Crerar (Home Member) said that he did not propose to embark on controversial questions which may or may not be of a subsidiary character. But to the particular question that Pandit Motilal puts to him (viz., grant of Dominion Status) he has a plain and simple answer. "My answer is that the Government of India stand now, as they must continue to stand, on the Parliamentary Declaration of 1917 and the Parliament having appointed an enquiry into these grave matters, we must await the results of the Statutory Inquiry which is now proceeding."

The House adjourned till to-morrow when the voting on Pandit Motilal Nehru's motion will take place.

NEWS IN BRIEF

Madras March 9.—The bail application moved by Sir C. P. Ramaswami Iver on behalf of Singaravelu Chetty and Mukundalal Sircar charged with alleged conspiracy was finally disposed of to-day by the Chief Justice and Justice Pandalai at the Chambers of the Chief Justice. The bail was refused on the ground that the application was belated.—Free Press.

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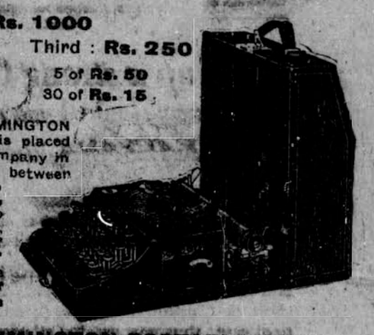

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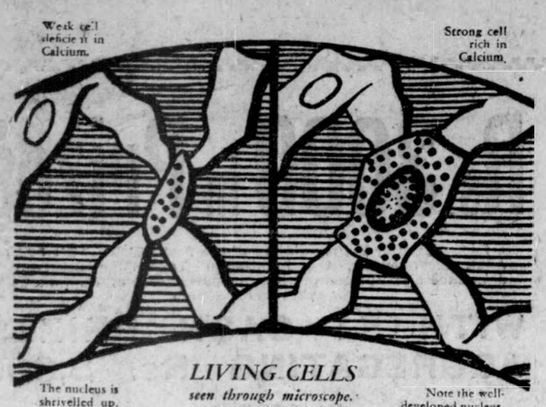
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Strong cell rich in Calcium.
LIVING CELLS
seen through microscope.
The nucleus is shrivelled up.
Note the well-developed nucleus.

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BOMBAY LAND REVENUE AMENDMENT BILL

—:o:—

(Continued from page 6.)

"The conclusive argument is that the king's share being limited, as above, to one-sixth, or at most one-fourth, there must have been another proprietor for the remaining five-sixth or three-fourths, who must obviously have had the greatest interest of the two in the whole property shared."

THE KING'S SHARE.

Colonel Willis in his History of Mysore, after referring to the work of Vidyaranya, Minister of Harhar Roy, which was intended as a manual for the Officers of State, says "It is founded on the Text of Parasara, with a copious commentary by Vidyaranya, assigning as usual to the king one-sixth as the royal share of the crop and very rudely pronouncing the king who takes more to be infamous in this world, and consigned to (Nareka) the infernal regions in the next. This share he was desirous of converting from a grain to a money payment, and established fixed rules for the conversion, founded on the quantity of land, the requisite seed, the average increase, and the value of grain."

Prof. H. H. Wilson remarks that "the ancient Hindu Rule which gave to the State a one-twelfth, one eighth, or one-sixth share in ordinary times or a maximum of one-fourth (are that only in time of war, invasion or public adversity), evidently left such a share to the cultivator as was equivalent to a profit upon his cultivation or to a rent enabling him at his will to transfer the task of cultivation to tenant farmers and placing him in the position of a landed proprietor as far as ownership of rent is evidence of such a tenure."

But with regard to the Moslem rule Mr. Wilson says that it extended the claim of the crown to the whole of the net produce and assigned to the cultivator only so much of the crop as would suffice for one year's subsistence of himself and his family and for seed.

AKBAR'S SYSTEM.

The following account from the introduction to the Survey and Settlement Manual may be found useful as showing the history of assessment during the Mahamedan period:

The originator of the system of Surveys and Settlements which are the feature of the Moghul period is said by Abul Fazl to have been Sher Khan the conqueror of Hamayun. It was the genius of Akbar, however, aided by his famous Minister Todar Mal, which brought the System begun by him to its fullest development. He first fixed the size of the unit of measurement the "bigha——and then standardized the instruments of land measurement—the gaja or rod and the tenab or chain. The whole of the cultivable lands of the Empire, which included a great part of the Deccan, were, then measured in accordance therewith. The next operation was the settlement of the land revenue. The basis of the assessment was the division of the soils into three classes by a system of classification. The average produce of each class was then ascertained and the average of these three amounts struck; one-third of this total was then taken and the result converted into a money rate on the average of 19 years prices and fixed as the standard of assessment. At the outset this assessment was made annually, but on account of the difficulty of obtaining the annual record of prices was, in the end, fixed for a term of 10 years.

Coming to the Maratha period, there is ample material in the reports of the first British Administrators bearing upon their revenue administration. The system adopted by the Peshawas since the time of Nana Phadanavis was based upon that of Malik Amber and is already referred to above. This system continued till the time of the last Peshawa Bajirav II in whose times as in the time of the Mogal Emperor Aurangzeb, the methods of Administration took a turn for the worse. The ordinary Revenues of the Districts having proved insufficient to meet the heavy cost of his Wars and the extravagance of his Court, he introduced what is called the "Farm System".

(To Be Continued.)

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—:o:—

(Continued from page 6.)

tificial silk 60, watches and clocks 3, glassware 46, jewellery 12, furniture 17, musical instruments 10.

My object in giving the above list is to prove conclusively to Mahatma Gandhi and the followers of his Charkha and Khaddar cult that, out of goods worth nearly 250 crores imported every year into India from foreign countries, yarn and cloth form only a small portion. We have now to depend on foreign countries for the majority of articles of luxury and every-day necessity. From a pin to a boiler or oil engine and for thousands of other articles we have to depend on other countries. This helpless condition has been brought on by the systematic attempts of Great Britain and other countries to gradually extirpate all our national industries as well as by our own neglect in assimilating the progress of European material civilisation, their advance in chemical and mechanical researches, their inventions and discoveries. The result has been that our nation which was once noted all the world over for its high manual skill and handicrafts is now turned into a land of hewers of wood and drawers of water. An industrial country has been transformed into an agricultural one, out of sheer necessity; and unless it regains its industrial efficiency, there is no chance of its prosperity. Those who have given no thought to this economic exploitation of our country by foreign nations, are content only with the cultural, social or political side of our national development. The result of this apathy is that, while we are engaged in our party strifes, internecine quarrels and jealousies, new methods of exploitation are devised by foreign Governments, merchants and manufacturers. India is a land of paradores. Some of our countrymen indulge in tirades against the introduction of machinery and labour-saving appliances for industrial purposes, forgetting the fact that the clock of progress in mechanical sciences can never be set back by their puny efforts. Had our countrymen been consistent in this policy, there would not have been in the country motor-cars worth about 15 crores of rupees, motor-cycles and other foreign articles with which the country is flooded every year. It is ridiculous on the part of Khaddar propagandists and other unpractical people to raise a hue and cry against material civilisation and against the mill industry in which their own countrymen have invested crores of rupees, as it is quite impossible for any nation to remain isolated or to escape from the meshes of the modern science. Under these circumstances the best, safest and sagacious course is to assimilate the modern civilization and to adapt it to our environments.

The following are articles exported to England:—

Bristles and fibres 14, coir and its manufactures 32, cotton raw 70, drugs and medicines 11, dyeing and tanning substances 22, hemp (raw chiefly) 14, hides and skins 326, horn and bone meal 3, jute (raw) 500, lac 190, manganese ore 18, other metals and ores 28, mica 34, (Figures denote lakhs of rupees).

Oil Seeds:—Castor, cotton, linseed copra, and others 424. Tea 1612, wool (raw) 250, rubber 47.

This list of exports also deserves to be carefully studied. It shows at a glance the loss suffered by our country through its inability to utilise its own raw materials and commercial products. If we train up our own young men by starting polytechnic institutes and handicraft schools, and secure the active co-operation of capitalists, we shall be able to manufacture various articles for which we have now to depend on foreign countries.

Tea Time

Though you may take tea at any time of the day, four o'clock is considered the tea-time hour.

If you are asked out to tea, four o'clock will probably be the time of your appointment.

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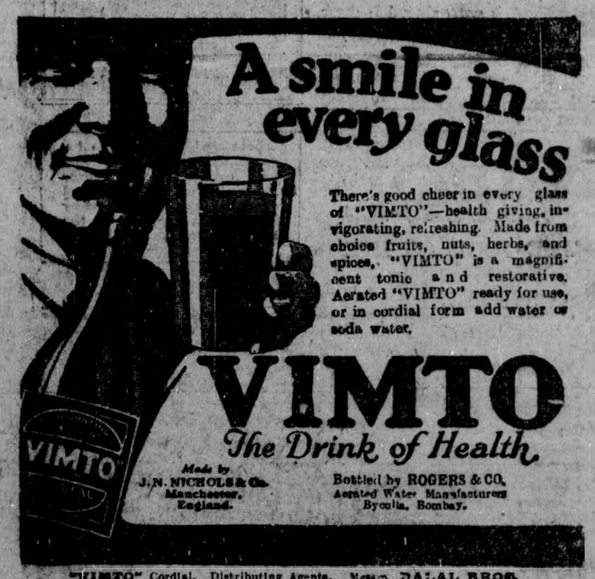

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ALLEGED UNDUE INFLUENCE

—:o:—

Charge Against Bombay Knight

MUNICIPAL ELECTION ECHO IN COURT

The petition filed by Mr. P. D. Shamdasani, a defeated candidate in the "B" (Mandvi) Ward Municipal Election, contesting the validity of the recent Municipal General Ward Elections came up for further hearing before Mr. A. A. Chitre, Chief Judge, Small Causes Court on Monday.

The petitioner continuing his evidence at the outset asked the defence Solicitors to produce the notice Board that was put up at the enterance of the Polling booths describing the procedure to be followed by the voters. Witness also wanted a plan of the "B" Ward Polling Booth to be put in.

ONLY 10 OUT OF 12.

Witness deposed that he was sitting in the Councillors' Tea Room when the votes were being counted. He was assigned 12 ballot boxes bearing Nos. 625 to 636. But when the boxes were brought up on the counting table he found that there were only ten boxes. These boxes were not opened one after another as required by rule 21 nor did the Commissioner record the votes in form "D" as required under the rule.

Mr. Blair in cross-examining asked whether witness thought that the Commissioner had made a mistake in fixing the date of the election on the 29th January.

"UTTER DISREGARD".

Witness: I say that he has acted 'ultra-vires' and showed an utter disregard to the requirements of the law.

Mr. Blair: I want you to tell me definitely whether he had or had not committed a mistake.

Mr. Shamdasani addressing the Court said: "Your Honour, the learned Solicitor cannot put words into my mouth which I don't want to utter."

Continuing witness said he was not aware of any Corporation resolution requesting the Commissioner to hold the elections on the 9th nor was he aware of another resolution fixing the polling time from 7-30 a.m. to 6-30 p.m. in order to give the working and middle classes of exercising their votes.

He had once complained to the polling officer of a case of impersonation of his voter and twice told him of his having seen two persons peeping through holes in the ballot compartment screens. The Officer patched up the holes and reprimanded the sepoy who was posted there.

He was not in a position to identify the unauthorised agents accompanying voters through unauthorised passages but he remembered having seen Sir Ibrahim Rahimtulla "the father of the candidate who topped the polls" sitting in the ballot clerk's room exercising undue influence upon voters.

Further cross-examined by Mr. Blair Mr. Shamdasani admitted that he made a speech thanking the Polling Superintendent, but he said he thanked him for his courtesy and not for having discharged his duties diligently and efficiently.

Asked as to whether it was his allegation that two of the ballot boxes assigned to him were not counted at all, witness replied he could not say what happened to them.

A "DIRTY LIE."

Cross-examined by Mr. J. B. Patel who appeared for some of the respondents, Mr. Shamdasani admitted having told a reporter of the "Times of India" that his prospects were bright and that he would top the poll, but added that it was a "dirty lie" to say that he made the above statement at 4 p.m.

Mr. Patel protested against the expression "Dirty lie".

The Judge asked the witness to withdraw the words.

Witness: It being not a legal expression I withdrew it.

The case stands adjourned to Thursday.

PLEA FOR POSTPONEMENT OF EXAMINATION.

To The Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—Mr. S. D. Chitale has clearly and very ably put forward the arguments in favour of postponement of various University examinations, which letter you have kindly published in the issue of your paper of 6th instant, and thus indirectly obliged the students by ventilating their grievances. This is an earnest appeal to the members of the Senate and the Syndicate and to our worthy and able Vice-Chancellor Sir Chimanlal Setalwad, requesting them to help the poor students by issuing orders to the Registrar to postpone holding of the different examinations. Dear Editor, as you know, owing to the serious riots in the City, practically throughout half the last month, many of the students from the different colleges could not satisfactorily pursue their studies due to distracted state of mind. Some of the students being afraid of the riot situation, had already left Bombay for their homes. Practically, that was the critical time, Bombay ever experienced. Sir, don't you think that considering the heavy studies of the various University Examinations, the Senate should reasonably allow some more time (say at least 3 weeks or so) to the students to prepare for their various examinations? There is a keen desire on the part of many students that the examinations should be postponed for at least one month, in order that they should get sufficient time to read and study their subjects quietly, without any interference from outside activities. The grounds for asking the postponement are nicely given by Mr. S. D. Chitale. It is a well-known fact that the students of the Ahmedabad College were greatly handicaped in their studies and how they have just passed the state of excitement, owing to the College Strike, for which they were not at all guilty. They have, therefore, a legitimate right in asking the Bombay University to postpone the examinations. Had it been the only case, it would not have been a sufficient reason to ask the University for a postponement of the examinations. But the students all over the presidency have, in one way or the other, suffered during the last few days.

Your readers must have read in the local papers that some time back the Fergusson College of Poona was closed "sine-die", owing to some communal trouble in their College Residency. This means that the College has been closed, the students and the staff must have left and gone to their homes and the studies of those students, going for the University examinations, have been and must be greatly handicapped. Besides, in is the universal and the usual complaint of the student-world that good many lessons remain unexplained by the Professors, and some-times, they are only gone through, at the eleventh hour. If that be true, then the students will be at a great disadvantage in appearing at the ensuing examinations.

The University loses nothing by postponing the examinations. Even, if they are held in the beginning of May or in the last week of April, there will remain a period of nearly a month and three weeks for the re-opening of the Colleges, during which time, results of different examinations can be safely declared, without great hurry.—Yours, etc.,

"A SUFFERER".

Bombay, March 8.

LLOYD BARRAGE AND COUNCIL

To the Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—Every one interested in the welfare of the Presidency and the Lloyd Barrage works—the biggest financial undertaking in hand on which is dependent the prosperity or otherwise of the people—had expected that Government would take the earliest opportunity in the Legislative Council to remove misunderstandings or apprehensions in the minds of the people about this scheme or take the peoples' representatives in the fullest confidence by admitting any partial failure or mistakes or miscalculations. Everyone expected that Government would give the fullest opportunity to the Hon. Members to discuss and criticise the scheme, that they would lay their side of the question before the public and that they would assure the House by appointment of a committee of experts to examine the project in order to lay before the public a considered verdict about Barrage affairs so that they might know where they stood financially as was done regarding various schemes of the Bombay Development Department.

But Government have done nothing of the kind inspit eof vigorous criticism in the Press. The late General Member, with all his shortcomings, always dared meet the fiercest criticism of the Council and faced it with credit. He always so arranged the business of the House that full two days discussion was assured on each of the two demands, viz. the Bombay Development Department and Lloyd Barrage. He had made it a practice and precedent always to provide opportunities for the fullest criticism. Things have changed since his retirement. His successor has avoided to bring the said demands before the Council for discussion. He has done this inspite of repeated demands from the Hon. Members to give priority to those two demands over others. Having fixed Friday and Monday, the 8th and 11th instant for Demand 55 (Irrigation) except Lloyd Barrage and the Lloyd Barrage respectively. Government withdrew Monday after a part only of 55 (Irrigation) except Barrage was disposed of.

It is very much regrettable that Government have resorted to such means. The policy of hush hush is very harmful.

It is now left to you, Sir and to the public to demand that an inquiry must be held and see that Mr. C. S. C. Harrison should not be allowed to leave the charge of Barrage affairs till his administration and conduct of works have been judged and that Government should have 'another senior' officer to succeed Mr. R. T. Harrison as their Secretary—an officer unconnected with the Barrage affairs. This will ensure an independent fountain of correct information both to Government and the public as far as Barrage affairs are concerned.—Yours, etc.,

HAJI MEER MAHOMED BALOCH.

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BLEEDING THE MASSES

Mr. Jamnadas Mehta's Criticism of the Budget

SPEAKING ON THE BUDGET.

Mr. Jamnadas M. Mehta said: Sir, it is not my habit to throw bouquets and I do not congratulate any one until there are definite grounds for doing so. All the same, I welcome the personal note in the speech of the Honourable the Finance Member, and willingly acknowledge the earnestness and the eloquence of his sentiments. Although he does not owe his office to our suffrage, we shall not, on that account, prejudge him, nor shall we blame him for the mistakes of the past.

Sir, the contents of the budget do not make very cheerful reading and the prospects held out are even more dreary. Indeed, Sir the statement that additional taxation may be necessary has come upon us with profound disappointment, especially after the promise held out by the late Finance Member that, after his great acts of financial statesmanship, surpluses would occur and re-occur, and that we might look forward to the prospect of decreased taxation. I do not think, Sir, the country will ever regard additional taxation is possible at this stage, in face of the unemployment trade depression and other evils to which I have made reference.

PAMPERING TO THE RICH.

Sir, the figures of the customs returns are very interesting. They reveal two things, namely that rich people are having a nice time at the cost of poor people and that the adjustment of prices is in full operation. This probability was communicated to Government when the ratio was raised, and Government was warned that the only party that would benefit from the raising of exchange would be the importers of luxuries, civil servants and the bondholders. That warning has been borne out, year after year, and it is particularly noticeable in the figures of the budget in this memorandum. You will find that nearly one crore and fifty lakhs of the estimated customs revenue is due to the expected rise of imports of luxuries by the richer classes. You will find that the liquors and the wines and the ale and the beer the estimated to give a greater income to Government. Sugar, although the middle class may be using it, is still denied to the masses, who use jagri. The increase of sugar revenue therefore also indicates that the well-to-do classes are benefiting at the cost of the poorer classes. Income from tobacco is going up higher and higher till, from one crore and fifty six lakhs in 1925-26, to-day we have two crores and sixty lakhs. The increase over current year being seventeen lakhs and fifty thousand, so that in five years those who indulge in the luxury of smoking tobacco have given Government an additional revenue of one crore, and got those luxuries cheaper at the cost of the agriculturists and manufacturers of this country. Arms and ammunition, artificial silk, articles of food and drink (which are also luxuries), motor cars, particularly those which are non-commercial motor cars, silk piece-goods and petrol, all these things between themselves are estimated to give the Government an additional revenue of one crore and fifty lakhs. Apart from this, the customs revenue, which to some extent is an index to prosperity of trade and commerce, is going down, especially when it is remembered that but for the Kathiawar cordon, even an additional fifty lakhs, would not have been forthcoming, and customs revenue would have been on the downward grade.

Sir, I have always held that our customs tariff is based on a haphazard system. There is no national policy behind the customs tariff, except only incidentally. Revenue is the main thing, and when it is remembered that railways and customs between themselves can assist trade and commerce to an immense extent it is a matter for regret that no national policy is pursued in levying rates and customs duties, and everyone will endorse the demand for scientific tariff, not necessarily with the view to reduce revenues but with the double object of securing revenue and benefiting and protecting trade and industries. I do hope that Government will bear this in mind.

Other sources of revenue, salt and income-tax, are more or less stagnant, and therefore all the revenue-earning sources of Government show that the new rupee ratio is in operation, and for several years to come it will be the same.

CAPITAL EXPENDITURE.

I shall now draw the attention of the Finance Member and of the House to that portion of his Budget speech in which he has explained to us how capital expenditure has been met during the last five or six years. We are all obliged to him for the figures that he has given and for the ease and accuracy with which the situation can now be discussed, but I am afraid Sir, that it can hardly be claimed from these figures that the policy which Government pursued was at all correct or that it should be followed in future. Quite clearly, the policy that was followed was wrong. I should like the Honourable the Finance Member to tell me whether, for a capital expenditure of a productive nature, you are justified in raising taxation in excess of your requirements to the extent of nearly 47 crores in five years especially when we are all crying for cheaper salt and the one-piece post card. To our cry, you simply say: "Oh! it is not possible". When we ask for a reduction of salt tax, we are told it is unthinkable. When we ask for any reduction or relief in taxation, we are simply laughed at, and yet, on their own admission, Government have spent in the last five years a sum of 67 crores out of the revenue in one way or another for financing capital expenditure of a productive character. I only make one exception, that is for a moderate reduction of unproductive debt, I should take out of revenue for this purpose a reasonable amount annually but all the rest I would regard as having been taken out of the pocket of the tax-payer without any necessity. Four years ago there was a debate in this House, and I quoted from a distinguished economic writer, instancing the case of railways, that it was wholly unnecessary to repay the loans on railways and that they should be renewed each time they mature, so long as the railways are a paying proposition

Mr. K. Ahmed (Raishahi Division: Muhammadan Rural): How can you blame the present Finance Member for that?

Mr. Jamnadas M. Mehta: I am simply portraying what has happened. I beg of the Honourable Finance Member not to take any credit, for financing productive capital expenditure out of revenue.

EVILS OF FOREIGN BORROWING.

Sir, the Honourable the Finance Member's speech could be divided into two parts: the one about the ordinary yearly financial situation, as it is revealed in the budget, the other about the lines of policy. I have not much to say about the first. I hope the Honourable the Finance Member has not finally made up his mind on the second. His observations on policy are welcome, as being indicative of the direction in which his mind is working. They give us an inkling as to what he is thinking, but I urge that he will keep an open mind on all these questions and not regard them as settled questions of policy from which no departure is permissible. For instance, he waxed eloquent in eleven solid paragraphs about the virtues of foreign borrowing, and he has advised us that, for the industrial and agricultural prosperity of this country and for raising the standard of life of its people, foreign borrowing is necessary, and further that, when he comes forward with a proposal for foreign borrowing, we should support him without being swayed by political prejudices. I think the Honourable the Finance Member would like to have our views in the matter. The foreign borrowing of India is not on the same footing as the foreign borrowing of Japan or America. If Japan pays 6 per cent. on her foreign borrowings, or if America pays 3 per cent. on her foreign borrowing, we will be most willing to pay a quarter per cent. more if we can get money on the same terms and conditions as Japan or American. My Honourable friend says that India is a privileged borrower; I deny that and say that on the contrary, England is the privileged lender. What England gets for perhaps one per cent. reduction in interest is the entire control of the concerns which are to be financed. Japan or America will not allow the English financiers to touch her concerns, for which money is borrowed. Japan will not mortgage her future, for a loan, nor would America do so. When the English capitalist lends money to India, he does not merely charge interest, but most of the materials and the articles that are necessary for building and maintaining railways in India have been and are still being purchased from the British manufacturer. British Engineers and British administrators are in charge of the railways and other concerns for which money is borrowed from England. The British civilians will see that these concerns get on very well, the British soldier will see that, upon all the loans are repaid he will not leave India; he will further see that if any portion of the capital or interest remains unpaid, the Indian peasant and the Indian merchant will pay it out of his blood if necessary. I do not think there is any country in the world which will exchange its position for the so-called privileged position of India. Nor are the instances of history to be forgotten. As soon as the landholder enters at the door, freedom flies from the window. In the early eighties it was the bondholder who occupied Egypt. It is the bondholder who still retains it, and it is the same bondholder who will not leave it untill he is actually driven out by force of arms.

The Egyptain people are reduced to the position of a subject race all due to the foreign bondholders. Therefore when we sing the virtues of a foreign loan, we should not forget that there is another and a more sombre side of it, viz., the liberty of the human race, the liberty of the subject nations and the liberty of those people who borrow from the British capitalists and others. Ask the Chinese, ask the Afghans if they would like to exchange their position for ours. Even in their pre-distracted condition, I am sure the Afghans would not like to exchange their lot with those who like us are under the heels of bondholders. It is because of their dangerous repercussions that we view foreign loans with suspicion and I hope the Honourable the Finance Member even if there is some delay in our economic advance will not resort to foreign loans unless as a last resort and will not regard them by any means creditable to this country.

Mr. K. Ahmed: If the Indians can pay themselves; that is what the Honourable the Finance Member purported to have said.

Mr. Jamnadas M. Mehta: In this connection, Sir, I am afraid the Honourable the Finance Member has almost committed himself—I hope he has not—to the theory that there is immense hoarded wealth in this country or that hoarding is still going on. It is a long and controversial question, Sir, and I hope he will not make up his mind simply because the import of treasure has been going up for some time.

THE MILITARY MOLOCH.

Then, Sir, we find that the military expenditure shows no sign of going down. We are told Rs. 55 crores a year must be maintained in the interests of what is called mechanisation we read the other day in the papers that such mechanisation was carried out in England, but that expenditure was reduced by 4 millions. I do not see why our expenditure should continue to be higher simply because of mechanisation. Nor must we forget that it is not Rs. 55 crores alone which this country has to pay for its Army We find from the statement given at the end of the budget speech that we have an unproutive debt of Rs. 170 crores. Almost the whole of it is due to war and military xpenditure. If you calculate the iterest on Rs. 170 crores at a very moderate rate, it will come to nearly Rs. 7 crores. Besides that the loss on strategic railways has now come to nearly Rs. 2 crores; so that we are not paying Rs. 55 crores only, there is besides semi-military expenditure incurred on the frontier, etc., so that, in addition to these Rs. 55 crores, it can be safely assumed that Rs. 10 crores of further military expenditure is being incurred. And when you remember that every rupee is now 18d. rupee worth in gold? Sir, this country is paying something like 52 millions as against 40 milios which are shown as our military expenditure. Thus in goods and services, in actual hard work which the people of this country have to do we are paying for the military expenditure a far far bigger amount than appears on the surface. The dream of the Inchcape Committee of Rs. 50 crores of military expenditure has vanished into thin air; and even with an 18d. rupee it cannot be challenged that to-day we are paying something over Rs. 65 crores and not Rs. 52 crores

When you take into account the fact that out of a revenue of Rs. 132 crores, we have pay Rs. 65 crores for the military burden, nearly 50 per cent. of the income of the Central Government to be devoted to the Army from which the sons of the soil are excluded, certainly it does no credit to the Government. In the Air Force, Sir, there are about 200 officers, and, so far as I know not a single one is an Indians. Yet we are asked by the Honourable the Finance Member not to allow our views to be coloured by political prejudices I am afraid, Sir, the Honourable the Finance Member, when he asks us to give him a support, unalloyed by political considerations, is to my mind like Raselas, Prince of Abyssinia, living in the "Happy Valley", where there was nothing to disturb him. The whole of the administrative and the economic machine in this country is swayed by political considerations, and it is futile to expect us to forget such a fundamental fact.

GRINDING POVERTY OF THE POOR

There is one more point, Sir, after which I propose to resume my seat. In nearly 12 different places in his speech the Honourable the Finance Member talks of the financial strength of this country, of our great credit, and the intrinsic strength of the rupee exchange; and I suppose nothing gratifies him so much as that fact. Now, Sir, I have shown already that this credit is maintained at the cost of grinding taxation of the poor helpless millions of the people of this country. If I may take an analogy—suppose a householder starves himself and his family, clothes his wife and children in rags keeps his children illiterate and also lives in a hovel but when the moneylender comes, gives him his interest and capital on demand even when the payment can be postponed or spread over a larger number of years, and even when the moneylender will not be justified in demanding it earlier—if you have a family man who will do all that, i.e., starve himself, his family and children and clothe them in rags and keep them illiterate and live in a hovel, what will you think of him? His credit with the moneylender may be high but his discredit as a father would be greater. That is the position of the Government of India. Their credit may be great, but their discredit is greater because the so-called credit is secured only with the hard toil, ignorance nakedness and misery of the people of this country.

PLIGHT OF POOR TENANTS

—:o:—

To The Editor of "The Chronicle".

Sir,—In spite of the various attempts to renew the old Rent Act and the strong agitation of the tenants, tenants in the city of Bombay are left without any protection from the beginning of the current year Government and the elected members of the Legislative Council are equally responsible for this state of things. Government turned a deaf ear to the persistent demands for the continuation of the Rent Act, because by so doing, they hoped that their Development chawls would easily be tenanted. As regards the members of the Legislative Council, their lethargy was equally deliberate.

Whoever may be responsible for it, the worst has already happened and tenants in the city have to deal with the things as they stand to-day. Since the disappearance of the Act, the insatiable greed of the landlords is creating a havoc in the city. In the memorials to Government these landlords had assured the Government of their good faith that there would be no appreciable increase in the current rents by the disappearance of the Act. But now that this Act has ceased to operate, those assurances of the landlords have fallen flat. There has been considerable increase in the rents; and in one case viz., in Nene building at Charni Road, the landlord who is supposed to be a public leader has even gone the length of increasing the rent from Rs. 21 to Rs. 40 i.e., an increase by 250 per cent. Equally monstrous increases have been reported from different localities. No doubt certain landlords have as yet kept silent; but there are reasonable grounds to believe that they are simply watching their opportunity.

What can be done under these circumstances? Mr. Narayandas Bechar of Karachi has introduced a bill in the Bombay Council to give protection to the tenants who pay a basic rent of Rs. 35 or less per month. This bill is brought only for the city of Karachi and Bombay is safely left to its fate. It is understood that the Government is not going to oppose this measure though perhaps it may not actively support it. There are not less than twenty members in the Bombay Legislative Council who belong to the city of Bombay. If these honourable members consider it their first duty to safeguard the interests of the tenants, it is now their bounden duty to see that the proposed Rent Restriction legislation is extended even to the City of Bombay and its suburbs. Mr. Nariman and his Swarajist colleagues are telling us all the while that the Bombay members are really helpless in this matter and a majority of the moffussil members are callously indifferent to the interests of the Bombay city. Will Mr. Nariman please point out to these moffussil members that the city of Bombay has ever stood solidly for the interests of the moffussil and it is only just that the Bombay people should claim a responsive return from them?—Yours, etc.

S. N. GOKHALE,
Hony: Secretary.
Girgaon Tenants' Association.
Bombay, March 7.

PERSIAN PAPER AT THE SCHOOL LEAVING EXAMINATION

—:o:—

To The Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—You will be pleased to publish the following in your esteemed journal in the interests of Persian students of matric examination to secure justice for them and earn their blessings.

We beg to submit that, from the year 1927 particularly, the Persian students of the matriculation examination have been made to undergo a partiiularly hard test as it will be quite clear from this representation of their cause. Kindly allow us to say that, the introduction of Gujarati as a second language, has already given a hard blow to this sweet language, and along with this the imposition of the novel and hard standard certainly goes to complete the harm to students, and to the language itself.

In sanskrit 65 marks are assigned to literature and 35 to grammar while persian literature carries 60 and grammar only 15.

Boys taking up Persian are required to write a letter, a story or a dialouge, and descriptive essay whereas none of these things is required for the boys taking up sanskrit.

The made of a address and the general style of the letter -writing in Persian are peculiar and entirely different from those of English or vernacular mostly consisting of Arabic phrases; besides no text books exist on letter or essay writing. Thus the teachers and the taught are both handicapped by its inclusion in the curriculum.

Essay writing in Persian is equally different to ask a boy for example to describe a fair, a museum or a railway station, is as much as the toys, see-saws, merry-go-round and such other articles found in a fair have no equivalents in the Persian language because they are mostly indian, japanese, or German. A reference to the late Shah of Persia's journal of a visit to Europe will show that he had to make a free use of English and French words in describing what he saw in the continent. To expect school-boys to improvise words to describe things and places in a foreign language is to ask them to attempt the impossible.

The teaching of English is spread over seven years with two periods a day alloted to it and other subjects are also taught through its medium, and the outturn is pronounced to be unsatisfactorily and meagre. Persian which is equally or to a greater degree a foreign language in as much as you never hear it spoken in the presidency is taught for three or four years only, and is given only one period a day. Under the circumstances it is sheer injustice to ask boys to attempt essay, letter, and dialogues, in that languae.

Whereas Sanskrit grammar carries 38 marks only 15 are assigues to Persian grammar and utterly inadequate-discouraging, and negligible assignment. Again, in Persian grammar questions, prominence is given to Arabic forms and measures derivations and figures of speech wich are borrowed from Arabic phrases and which are not necessary for learning the Language in the metriculation stage, their stiffness is so great that it can well test the capacity of B.A. students and cannot fail to confuse them also, whereas part of speech and syntax which form the basis of learning a language have not even be considered worth mention in the syllabus the consequence is that grammar is neglected and literature suffers seriously.

No wonder the number of boys in persian classes in our high schools is perceptibly falling off. There are three boys where there formerly 12 or more. The Musselman and Parsi boys especially have to work at a disadvantage, and we fear that in time to come persian would cease to be taken up as a second language.

We are therefore humbly lent firmly of the opinion that (1) letter and essay-writing should be entirely dropped from the Persian syllabus (2) 30 to 35 marks be assigned to grammer. (3) prominence be given to the main parts of speech and syntax and (4) persian be restored to the same footing as sanskrit.

As this year's examination is drawing near, the insurance of students against sure loss arising to them from the present hard standard, is an imperative necessity Therefore we fully trust, this appeal will evoke generous consideration from all and that it will not be viewed in a spirit of criticism which can be carried ad-infinitum one way or the other.

In conclusion we earnestly pray that this representation which has also been addressed to the proper authorities will be favourably considered and necessary changes in the Persian syallabus will be made at an early date. Yours etc.

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T. S. KOTAK
Persian Teacher Wadhwan Camp.,
Wadhwan Camp
March.

YOUTHFUL CONGRESS VOLUNTEERS

Swaraj Day was successfully observed in Bombay on Sunday. Vigorous Khaddar Hawking was a prominent feature of the programme throughout the City. The picture shows a band of Congress volunteers with imposing posters. They paraded the streets preaching Swadeshi and collecting foreign cloth for Bonfire.

A group of Raleigh riders at San Juan del Sur, Nicaragua.
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Printed and published for the "Bombay Chronicle" Company, Limited, by SORAB PALONJI KAPADIA, and edited by SYED ABDULLAH BRELVI, at the "Bombay Chronicle" Press, Hari Building Old Custom House Road, Bombay.